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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,619—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1896.

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Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Affections use
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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4183	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4280	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	3937	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6261	L. H. Moule	11th "
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6,901	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4131	H. T. Weichell	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI a d LONDON, those for the latter port transhipto the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	380	7th April 96

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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
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Under Contract with the French Government.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4236	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	3639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	G. Ambert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

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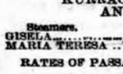

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,123 tons, about the 29th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 27th February, at [Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 29th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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One week will suffice to effect such an improvement in your general health and strength as to convince you that this remedy is
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It Raises your Spirits,
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Price As. 8 per Tablet.
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EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE,
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REMARKABLE CLEANSING
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PURIFYING PROPERTIES
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KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Commend it to the notice of
EVERY PERSON OF TASTE
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IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE,
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2. Do. do. under do.
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4. Do. do. under do.

CLASS E.—PCLO PONIES.
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HARNESS HORSES.
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2. Do. do. other Classes, do.
3. Ponies, Single Harness, 14 hands and under.
CLASS H.—1. Horses, Double Harness, Arabs, over 14 hands.
2. Do, do. other Classes, do.
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2. Tandems.

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1. For the best turn-out—Pair.
2. Do. do. —Single Horse or Pony.

Fort Colonial Horses imported by and the property of Importers at the time of Exhibition.
For the best Horse in the Show.
For the best Pony in the Show.

JUMPING COMPETITION.
1. For Horses.
2. Ponies 14 hands and under.

DRIVING COMPETITION.
1. Teams.
2. Pairs.
3. Tandems.
4. Single.

SHOEING COMPETITION.
EXHIBITS.

PRIZES and DIPLOMAS will be given for the Exhibits of Harness, Saddlery, Carriages and Horse Furniture in general, both for Indian Manufacture and Imported Articles.

CONDITIONS.
1. There will be two prizes given for each class, but extra prizes may be awarded in any class at the discretion of the Committee.
2. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited.
3. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for every animal entered in each class, except in the Driving Competition, when the charge will be Rs. 3, and in the Classes for Native Mounted Police and Shoeing Competitions, Re. 1 only for each entry.
4. All Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Horse Show, District Staff Office, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bander, to reach by WEDNESDAY, 4th March.
5. No Entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by Entry fees.
6. All animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard on such days and during such hours as may be appointed by the Committee. Exhibitors are requested to refer to the Daily Papers for time-tables of the judging and competitions.
7. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if in the opinion of the Committee the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence.
8. Arrangements are being made for stabling all horses from out-stations at a moderate rate.
9. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to them if they remove their horses before the hour appointed by the Committee.
10. The Agents, G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. and S. M. Railways have consented to make the usual concessions as to conveyance of horses and carriages.
11. All Chargers to be in appointments, horse and man in drill order.
12. All animals entered as Hunters may (at the discretion of the judges) be required to jump at least two fences.
13. All entered Polo Ponies will be exercised with stick and ball over a course laid out by the Committee.
14. In the Jumping Competition prizes will be given for form shown over a variety of fences.
15. Horses and Ponies in all classes (except those for Driving Competitions) and complete turn-outs in classes for best turn-outs must be the bona-fide property of Exhibitors, but any person may be employed to ride or drive.
16. In class A 3, Adjutants' horses are not eligible for competition. In class H, it is not necessary for animals shown to have been employed at the Stud. No horse to be shown more than once in any class.
17. Shoeing Competitions to be done on the ground. Field forge and anvil will be supplied. Shoes to be made and fitted.
18. Government has allowed the Oval to be used for the Show.
19. Stalls will be provided for exhibits of carriages and horse furniture on terms which can be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary.
20. Admission—
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Admission daily, 8 annas } 2nd Class.

W J. McWHINNIE, CAPT.,
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IN FELT HATS.
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MADE TO MEASURE.
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Usual price Rs. 38, Reduced price Rs. 29-8.
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TWEED TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 13-8, Reduced price Rs. 10-8.

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as supplied by Special Appointment to
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AND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

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For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
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FISSE THIRION & Cc.,			Brandies.
"		White Card	Sillery.
		Gold Seal	High class Champagne.

GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.
CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL ..... Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL ..... Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL ..... Chikalda, Berar.

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FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
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OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
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1896 PATTERNS
With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
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AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at ANDERSON & Co.s Byculla Commission Stables, Byculla, at 2-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 24th instant.
50 HORSES and PONIES, belonging to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Amongst them will be found several good Hacks, Hunters and Harness horses.
On view at Messrs. ANDERSON & Co's YARD, from SATURDAY next.

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FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fuiker. of Salisbury.
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One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BRCUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
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MACLEAN'S
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AND
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FOR
1896.
With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PRINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	10 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

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Best Crown Glass	5 0
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SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
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Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

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Best Crown Glass	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

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	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
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Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

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Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
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Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

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Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... " 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames ..... " 18

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Children and Servants Half Price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open at 3 p.m., Commence at 4 p.m.

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☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

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CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the District Board of Tinnevelly a Local Fund Engineer, from about the 1st April, 1896. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 600, if a European, and Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, if a Native, the increase in either case being by annual increments of Rs. 20. Daily allowance Rs 4. Engagement terminable by three months' notice on either side.

The Board requires that full camp equipment be maintained, for which half the daily rate will be allowed while at Head-quarters. The Engineer must keep at least two ponies or horses as part of his camp equipment.

2. Applications with certificates of professional education and practical experience and testimonials of character will be received up to and including 15th March, 1896.

3. Applications should be addressed to the President, District Board, Tinnevelly Railway Station Post Office.

A. W. B. HIGGENS, President.

Tinnevelly, District Board Office, 12th February, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that VITHULDAS MENSEY of Bombay Hindoo has contracted to sell to SHAMA VAHU, Widow of GOCULDAS TEJPAL the Undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage inheritance gift or other wise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the West side of Kazee Syed Street without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 691, 701, New No. 3299 Old Survey No. 487, 488 and under New Survey No. 2723 as the same contain by admeasurement 1757 square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the East by Kazee Syed Street aforesaid on or towards the West by the sea wall compound No. 32 and are now assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B. No. 1382 at Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 214 and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Vithuldas Mensey.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1896.

LITTLE & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED FATTA MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

KHATIJABAI, Widow of the Deceased, and SARABAI, Daughter of the said Deceased, and Widow of HAJEE SALLAY MAMOMED PADTA ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, The 20th day of February, 1896. Messrs. MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE, Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, 5th March, 1896, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of four members of the Standing Committee in place of those who will retire on 1st April next.

2. Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1896-97. Notice of motion from R. H. Vincent, Esq., C.I.E., seconded by G. Cotton, Esq., proposing the appointment of Messrs. Nanabhai R. Ranina and Adam Smith as such Auditors.

3. Notice from the Municipal Secretary, stating that the period of Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Weir's appointment as Health Officer of Bombay expires at the end of September next, and that the appointment of a new officer has to be made by the Corporation during the same month.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

4. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 1,200 from savings in the grant for Colaba Pumping Station to the grant for maintenance of the Love Grove Pumping Station.

5. Ditto to the transfer of Rs. 1,000 from savings in the grant for Colaba Pumping Station to the grant for Love Grove Pumping Station. Repairs to Machinery.

6. Ditto to the transfer of Rs. 803 from savings in the grant for Fire Brigade to the grant for Assessment and Collection Department for allowances to acting incumbents.

7. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 5,217-15-11 to meet charges which were incurred in 1894-95 and remained unpassed at the end of the year for the various reasons given in the list.

8. Recommending sanction to the execution of certain new works in connection with the Victoria Gardens at a cost of Rs. 22,818 to the debit of the balance of the Garden Fund amounting to Rs. 46,189. Also recommending to the Corporation to rescind their Resolution No. 7657, dated 17th February, 1890, sanctioning the establishment of a Garden Fund, as no fees are now being levied for admission to the Gardens, and it is unnecessary to keep separate accounts of a fund which is no longer required for the purpose for which it was created.

9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 15,587 to meet the cost of converting the night-soil depots at Bhangi Mohalla and Haines Road into receiving depots.

10. Recommending sanction (1) to the purchase of a plot of land admeasuring 1,003 square yards at the junction of Ferguson and Dadajee Roads at the rate of Rs. 4 per square yard: and (2) to the construction thereon of a temporary market on an area not exceeding 600 square yards. The cost of the market building plus the cost of land Rs. 69,000 to be met from the sum of Rs.40,539 referred to in Resolution n of the Committee No. 11310, dated 8th January, 1896. The cost of the remaining area of land, viz., Rs. 2,020, to be met as an advance from Surplus Cash Balance pending final adjustment against the cost of extending the market and constructing the overbridge at Fergusson and DeLisle Roads or by sale of the land.

11. Recommending sanction to an extra grant of Rs. 10,500 to meet excess under the head of section X, Wages of Halalkhors.

12. Recommending sanction to the leasing from Government of a water-pit admeasuring 983 square yards, situate off Dharavie Road, at the rate of 2 annas per square yard plus a yearly rent of one pie per square yard of the building required for the reception of water flowing from an adjacent public drinking fountain.

13. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 1,025 from savings in the grant for miscellaneous drainage, II, A, establishment and labour, to same grant, carts, drivers, and bullocks, to meet excess on the latter head.

14. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 60 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of acting allowance to clerks, revenue and Re fund Audit Office.

15. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting buildings transfers.

16. Notice of motion from Kaikhosru N. Kabraji, Esq., to the effect that the President be requested to obtain his Excellency the Governor-in-Council's consent to the naming of the public park to be formed on the site of the Babula Tank "the Sandhurst Garden."

17. Notice of motion from N. N. Kalrak, Esq., to the effect that the Acting Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation rules framed in reference to Section 231 of the Municipal Act for House Drainage Connections in Bombay.

18. Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of Government land, occupied by the Municipality for the Workshops, Health Department, &c.

19. Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of disused chowkey at Mahaluxmi.

20. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation No. 1838, dated 13th December 1894, on the subject of claims for payment of land taken up for set-backs which were treated as time-barred.

21. Statements showing the expenditures on public gardens, open spaces, on lands acquired for street improvement and for drainage works, &c. during the year 1895-96.

22. Letter to the Secretary, from the Coroner of Bombay, forwarding a copy of the verdict of the Jury on the inquest held on the body of one Bhowna Bhawoo, a muccadum, who was found dead on the floor of a godown, situated in Mugdi Siding Road, falling down.

23. Petition from residents of Kalbadevi objecting to the proposed building of the tramway track from Money School to Mumbadevi.

24. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, stating that monthly reports from the proceedings of the Committee will be furnished to the Corporation.

25. Ditto ditto forwarding excerpts of proceedings of a meeting held on the 8th January last.

26. Government Resolution sanctioning the transfer of Mr. S. Malmaddin to the Joint Schools Committee for employment as an Inspecting Officer, and inviting attention to the concluding portion of the Accountant General's report in the matter.

27. Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, asking sanction to the erection of a school building for the accommodation of 600 pupils on the site reclaimed by the Municipality in Tank Street.

28. Resolution of the Standing Committee, reporting with reference to letters from Messrs. Muncherjee Pestonjee Choksey and Limjee Edaljee, that shop No. 1, Arthur Crawford Markets, has been let to Jeebai, widow of Peerbhai Rahim, on certain conditions.

29. Statement of the assessment of properties for the quarter ended 31st December, 1895.

30. Monthly return of cases of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for the month of January last.

31. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding an extract from letter from Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., on the subject of the preparation by him of a monograph on the Drainage of Bombay, the cost of printing which is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

32. Interim Report of the Committee of the Corporation, appointed to report on the question of the adulteration of articles of food and drink in Bombay, applying for the grant of Rs. 3,000 for cost of analyses on a large scale of such articles.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, February 22nd, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

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GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHICKENS.

All hatched by artificial heat 1,500 chicks a day old to full grown.

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ADMISSION 1 RUPEE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

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Two minutes walk from G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. R. STATIONS.

Tickets obtained at the Door.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "BETOS" arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent, Albert Buildings, Bomby Road.

Bombay, 24th February, 1896.

MESSRS. S. H. NORTH & COY.

CUTLERS and SURGICAL and VETERINARY Instrument's will remove their Works and Show Rooms on the 1st March 1896, to more extensive Premises at HUMMUM STREET.

Opposite MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
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Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

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Torpedo Specials No. 1. Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas...	" 6-8 " 100
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An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS," "SPOTTED ZENOBIAS," "SEMIRAMIS."

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1/2 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

12 horses broken in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, AND JAM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m. precisely.

A quantity of wines and spirits, consisting of Chillingworth's whisky, port, and sherry, Walter Fraser & Co.'s whisky, port and sherry, Saulnier Cormereau and Co.'s gold and red seal brandy, Taliani's vermouth, Homme and Co's. brandy, champagne, and about 47 cases John Gray and Co's assorted jams and confectionery.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and sample-bottles may be had from the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF 78 CASES PRINTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m.—

About 78 cases prints of different colours and patterns.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas, easy chair, pier table, large flower vases, etc.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son.

1 large size English safe with Chubb's patent lock.

2 sleeve locks set with diamond and rubies.

22 owts black, blue and bronze green genuine silicate paint.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, consisting of cupboards, desks, chairs, benches, clocks, scales with weights for weighing pearls, barometer, teapoys, safe, etc.

By order of Bhoota Teja and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Popan—

1 diamond and emerald necklace.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 strong double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand landau.

1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 2 PIECES OF VALUABLE HILLY GROUND AT WORLEE, NEAR THE CLEVELAND BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Jetta Rutna, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Dinajee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1893, the following properties, viz.:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground, standing in the books of Messrs. Harkisondass and Bhugwandass Narotumdass under new Survey No. 3229, and situate at Worlee, Navapada, in the sub-district of Bombay and Registration District of Bombay, containing 3,720 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west partly by the property of Venayek Govind and Dinajee Bhasker (the latter of these two properties being also bounded on the north by the property of Venayek Govind, and on the south partly by the property of Dadoba Ramchundra, Dinajee Bhasker, and Venayek Govind.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, standing in the books of Messrs. Harkisondass and Bhugwandass Narrotumdass under new Survey No. 3230, and situate at Worlee, Navapada, containing by admeasurement 5,467 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dinajee Bhasker, on the west by the property of Dadajee Halsajee, on the north by the property of Venayek Govind, and on the south partly by the property of Venayek Govind and partly by the property of Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Khandalla, opposite the Gymkhana, the whole of the valuable furniture of the Gymkhana Hotel on account of the proprietor closing business, consisting of teak and black wood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, plated ware, a first-rate full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushion by John Roberts with full set of billiard and pyramid balls, eight gas lamp, large size marble top counter, nearly new cottage piano by Rose and Co., strong-built victoria, powerful bay horse, harness, large English cooking stove, capable of cooking for 200 people, cooking utensils, large number of wind-proof table, hanging and wall lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable furniture, crockery and glassware, &c., at Murzban Road, Esplanade, On SATURDAY, 7th March 1896, the property of Dr. J. GERSON DACUNHA.

BONAFIDE SALE,

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Jacinto Borges, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cavel Street Kalbadevie Road, on SUNDAY, the 8th March next at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture like ornaments, pictures, argand lamps, glassware, and crockery, platedware, gold watch by John Jones, gold and pearl necklace, gold bangles set with pearls, gold and diamond rings, sockets, studs, sleeve links and collar buttons, gold guineas, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF

Valuable furniture, piano, landau, horse, harmonium, etc. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, on a date to be fixed hereafter, the property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Heerjee Nerpal by order of Marwaree Bisundial Hurjyal and on account and risk of Marwaree Motilal Balkison.

31 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAVALRY HORSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Anderson & Co.'s Byculla Commission Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

20 horses and ponies, belonging to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Amongst them will be found several good hacks, hunters, and harness horses.

The horses are now on view at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Yard, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a very valuable library, consisting of a large number of Indian and Oriental Works, Works of Reference and Biographies, Voyages and Travels, Novels, Hunter's Arabian Nights, Chambers' Encyclopædia, &c., &c., the property of ROCHFORT DAVIES, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s. s. "Mombassa."

About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

Amongst the lot, it may be previously disposed of, will be the following thoroughbreds:—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gambier out of a mare by Premier; Lizzie, a brown pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can beat a mile in three minutes; a chestnut pony mare, Malna—Flying Doe, unbroken, and will sell on racing terms: Bay mare by Tom King, Beesty Park, own sister to Pauline; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Rolando by Sussoner (imp.); Young Forester by Forester, out of Brunette by Saucho by Touchet (imp). vide Stud Book; Forester by Kelpio out of Bees Ring by Rory O'More (imp) vide Stud Book.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAST-IRON SCRAPS, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Chief Inspector's Chowki, at Foras-road, a quantity of cast-iron scraps, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING Nos. 229 231, SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF MODI AND MANORDASS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, COLOURED AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Kudwa Kanjee Parukh, trading in partnership with Tribhowan Jeewraj and others, under the name of Kanjee Jewraj, in Bombay, and also in the name of Tarachund Kudwa, and in Rajkote, under the name of Kudwa Kanjee (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction T.-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a quantity of coloured and woollen piece-goods and cut pieces of woollen cloth, striped and check cloth, Turkey red cloth gagrapats, chintz, small iron chest, bedding and pillows, pictures, lamps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULL PRESSED FULLY GOOD BALL COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Messrs. Mitchell and Co. and by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kalidass Lukhmichand and Co.

100 bales full pressed fully good Bengal cotton.

Terms of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and bales to be removed within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1896.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK;

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld. Bombay;
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 6 P. M.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the SECOND SPRING MEETING to be held on the 17th, 19th and 21st March, 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

J. O. HOOD, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held on the OVAL, on 9th, 10th, and 11th March, 1896. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, for the Prize Fund of the Show. Subscribers contributing Rs. 10 and upwards will receive Admission Tickets Free of charge covering the 3 days' Show. For particulars apply to

W. J. McWHINNIE, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, District Staff Office.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for constructing the New Buildings of the Bank of Madras on the North Beach Road, Madras, up to the 3rd March 1896.

2. Printed Copies of the form of Contract to be entered into by the successful Tenderer, the specification and Schedule of quantities may be had on application to the Bank at Rs. 1 per copy.

3. A set of the plans of the building may be seen at the Bank, but on no account can any of them be removed from the Bank, nor can any of them be copied.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit in Cash or Notes of Rs. 500, or a Government Promissory Note of that amount as earnest-money.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for construction of New Bank Buildings."

6. Tenders not comp ying with these conditions will not be considered.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at his Office in the Bank at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March, 1896, in the presence of the Tenderers or of such of them as may choose to attend.

8. The Bank does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given by the Bank for rejecting any Tender.

9. In the event of the party whose Tender is accepted failing to execute the required Contract within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender shall be communicated to him, his earnest-money will be forfeited to the Bank as compensation for such breach of Contract.

10. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to them within 10 days after the Tenders have been opened.

11. Parties tendering are requested to give their names and addresses in full.

J. MATHESON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th February, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II, with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m., Prayer Meeting; 8-30 p.m., Lecture "A Sketch of the Literature of Maharashtra," by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. (Ladies welcome.)

Half-yearly meeting, Western India Turf Club, Race-stand, 8-30 a.m.

Ordinaries, Bombay Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club dance.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Exhibition of Chickens, Dadar Poultry Farm, Lord Sandhurst's visit.

Bombay Light Horse Camp, Palli Hill.

Hengler's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Music at the Art Gallery, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer King Arthur entered, and the steamer Madura left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Monday).

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—With effect from Saturday last the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 39, viz., Rs. 2-2d. per rupee.

LECTURE.—A course of three lectures with magic lantern slides of interesting places in England will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, and the two following days, at 8-30, by Mr. P. D. Hormasjee, L.R.C.S.

BURNT IN THE HOLI FIRE.—Shunker Gopal, a Hindu lad, aged five years, residing with his parents at Bhuleshwar, was, on Friday night, playing around the Holi fire with some other children, when he accidentally fell into the fire. He was quickly removed, he was excessively burnt all over the lower part of his body, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—St. Xavier's College, Bombay.—The following results have been declared by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons of Bath, England, of the Shorthand examination held in December, 1895, at the above school:—1st Class or speed certificate for writing 100 words a minute in Phonetic Shorthand—Mr. Sorabji Ballaji Parvi, B.A. 2nd class or Theory certificate—Mrs. M. Jackson, Master John Boorman, Mr. Narayen Paranipe, and Mr. Jafferbhoy J. Khalukdina. Mrs. M. Jackson is the first lady student of Phonetic shorthand here who has obtained the Theory certificate.

MUSIC AT THE ART GALLERY.—The Band of the 2nd R. I. Rifles will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition (Secretariat), this evening at 5-30:—

March	Fire Brigade	D'Acc
Overture	Charles VI	Halevy
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	Captain Thereso	Planquette
Ballet Music in William Tell		Rossini
Piccolo Solo	L'oiseau D. Bois	Bonniseau
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Le There

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND TAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Watch Parade	Kilenberg
Overture	Manschaft an Bord	Suppe
Valse	The River of years	Liddell
Selection	Gemahlin de Brabant	Offenbach
Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Khandoo Laximon Patil, a sixty-seven, cultivator, resident of Alibag, was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from fracture of the right leg below the knee, caused by having been accidentally run over by a railway train. It appears that Khandoo got down from the Thana Local at the Sion station of the G. I. P. Railway at 7-30 p.m., on that day, and arrived at the Musjid Bunder station, where, while alighting from the compartment, his foot accidentally slipped and he fell down on the platform and the train. After the train had left he was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated about the middle, and he was detained under treatment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr Allan T. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Ripon Road, touching the death of Koolsumbee, aged two years and a-half, the daughter of a Mahomedan weaver, residing at Madanpura. On the 14th instant, about noon, the deceased was left in the house, until, near the door, leaving the deceased in charge of his elder daughter, aged twelve years. The latter went to a water-pipe, leaving her sister, playing in the room with a box, containing lucifer matches. One of the matches suddenly ignited and set fire to her clothes, causing serious burns all over her body. The father was sent for, and on arrival conveyed Koolsum to the J. J. Hospital, and after the burns were dressed took her home, where she died on Sunday morning. The verdict of accidental death from burns was returned.

DEFAMING A BENI-ISRAEL.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the suit brought by Sampson Aaron, a Beni-Israel, against his caste-fellow, Rahiman Daniel Penker, for defamation. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for complainant, and Mr. Spencer for the defendant. The complainant appears, had some quarrel regarding a butcher's shop, and the defamation consisted of certain communications made by accused to one Babaji which, complainant contended, lowered him in the estimation of his caste-fellows. The defence was that he was bound by the rules of the caste to give the information, and that it was done in good faith. The defendant had told Babajee that the complainant had sold some bad meat to Penker's father-in-law Ezekiel, and hence the present proceedings were instituted. His Worship holding that the communication was made by defendant in good faith acquitted him.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW AT NAVSARI.—It is proposed to hold a fruit and flower show at Navsari, under the auspices of Mr. J. N. Tata, about the end of May next. A number of the leading citizens and landholders of Navsari and the adjacent district are interesting themselves and taking steps to make this exhibition a success. The principal owners of gardens and flower grounds in the whole district of Navsari are invited to co-operate in this movement, as it is the first of its kind, and no efforts will be spared to prove to the public that the rich district of Navsari produces fruits and flowers of excellent quality. Prizes will be given to the growers of the best specimens of these articles. The proposed exhibition will give an impetus to floriculture and horticultural pursuits in Guzerat, and it may be anticipated that in successive years such shows will be held in other parts of the province.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—An inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at Dockyard Road, Mazgaon, on view of the body of Khetoo Pachavia, aged sixteen, lately a servant in the employ of Passoo Khetsey, a Kharwa, who keeps a shop at Bhongri Bazaar. Deceased had been in the employ of the grain-dealer for the last two months, and also boarded and resided with him. He was rather half-witted, and occasionally behaved himself in a strange manner. About two or three years ago he attempted to destroy himself by drowning himself in a well, but he was rescued in time. On Thursday afternoon, the grain-dealer went to deliver grain to his customers, leaving deceased in charge of the shop. On returning to the shop about half-an-hour after, he found deceased missing. The master went and informed deceased's brother about his disappearance. The brother enquired for the deceased, but failing to find him anywhere, informed the police. Yesterday morning, the dead body of the deceased was found floating in a well at the Dockyard Road, Mazagon, by policeman No. 13375, who had the body removed. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and there were no marks of violence visible on it. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

CHARGE OF PURCHASING A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan charged a prostitute, named Veejalee, with buying one Harkhi, a minor, for the purpose of prostitution. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended. From the evidence it appeared that Harkhi is a girl of seven years of age, lived under the protection of her uncle, her parents being dead, in the village of Belara, near Petlad. A fortnight ago one Nana Patel, the principal offender in the case, saw the girl and decoyed her from her lawful guardians and brought her on foot to the Petlad Railway station, and thence to Bombay. Here he put up with a goldsmith in the native town, and in two days' time arranged with the accused for the sale of the girl for a sum of Rs. 65, and for the purpose a document was executed between the parties. He then left for his village, and has not since been heard of, though the police are making diligent search for his arrest. On certain information given to the police accused was arrested with the document in her possession. The goldsmith, whose guest Nana Patel was in Bombay, was examined, and the case was remanded in order to enable the police to arrest Nana and to bring down the uncle of the minor to Bombay. Mr. Spencer applied to the court to release accused on bail, and said that, though the offence was a non-bailable one he would be in a position to show that the thing was wholly misrepresented to accused by Nana, and that she had no bad motive in taking charge of the girl. His Worship, however, refused to enlarge the accused on bail.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN BENI-ISRAELS.—At the Mazgon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Meyers charged three Beni-Israels, named Solomon Salaya, Samuel Ezekiel, and Daniel Ebrahim, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with causing hurt to Benjamin Ebrahim and the rest with abetment of the offence. It appears that on Thursday night complainant Benjamin and his friend, Issac Daniel, were returning home from a dinner party, when they were set on and beaten by No. 1 and his companions. Complainant and his friend went to the Pydhonie police chowkey and there reported the matter to the police, who referred them to a magistrate. Complainant and his companion left the police station, and were returning home, when they again met the accused, the first two of whom dealt them with sticks with which they were armed, while No. 3 utilised his first with all his might. A number of Khojas, residing on the Chinch Bunder Road, the locality where the struggle took place, collected, and with their assistance the police arrested accused. Complainant, who had sustained a nasty cut on the head, was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The assault was assigned to considerable ill-feeling existing between the families. No. 1 stated that they all drank together and had a scuffle. They were taken to the police chowkey and were referred to the magistrate. He did not know what happened subsequently. No. 2 said he knew nothing of the case. He was asleep in his house, and when he awoke in the morning was taken into custody. No. 3 told a similar story. His Worship on the evidence convicted all accused and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, while No. 3 was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

PALMING HIMSELF OFF AS AN A.-D.-C. TO THE GOVERNOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Hoosein Khan, a Pathan, resident of Jalalabad, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any ostensible means of subsistence and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. Mr. Morar Rao stated that accused had been arrested in consequence of several complaints made to police that he had been swindling people out of their monies by falsely representing that he was a Risaldar-Major and Sirdar Bahadur of the 13th Bengal Lancers, and that he was the successor to Risaldar-Major Saydulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor. Accused went about the city in various uniforms, and borrowed money from people on false pretences. The police searched the accused's house, and discovered a number of papers, from which it appeared that he had sent a memorial to his Excellency the Governor, making several claims against the Bhownugger State for damages for breach of contract in not employing him as an officer in their Cavalry. The Bhownugger Durbar had agreed to take him in the service of the State on a salary of Rs. 300, but that agreement was not carried out, and he prayed his Excellency to interfere on his behalf. From inquiries made by the police officer it was ascertained that accused was a private in the 28th Native Infantry, but he was dismissed from the Regiment by a Court-Martial. Mr. Morar Rao asked the magistrate to remand the case for a few days to enable him to make further inquiries. The accused, on being questioned stated that he had been staying in Bombay for the last nine months, prosecuting the claims against the Bhownugger Durbar, and that he had petitioned the Government about it. The Bhownugger agents had put up the police to search his house, and they had locked his doors. The police had taken away a lot of his papers, besides those produced in court. He had never enjoyed the British Government. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that if there was any offence committed by accused by claiming damages against the Bhownugger Durbar for any breach of contract by that State, it was an offence in a foreign territory, with which this court had nothing to do. If the accused had cheated any people in British territory, those people might apply to the magistrate for a warrant. For these reasons the magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged and the papers found in his house to be returned to him.

THEATRICAL COMPANIES AT VARIANCE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

MAHOMEDALLI IBRAHIMJI VS. MOOLJI ASSARAM.

THE plaintiff, who is the proprietor of theatrical com ranys called "The New Alfred Theatrical Company" at Grant Road claimed to recover from the defendant, who is the managing proprietor of the theatrical company known by the name of "Morbi Arya Sookodh Theatrical Company" giving performances at the New Tivoli Theatre, Rs. 800, being the amount of the damages sussained by the plaintiff by reason of defendant's failure to give possession of the Tivoli Theatre for the purpose of performing a play called "Laila; or, the Star of Mungretia" on the 1st November; the defendant having agreed under a verbal contract made on the 11th October, 1895, to allow plaintiff the use of the said theatre for that night, which subsequently refused to give possession under the terms of the contract. The damages were the loss of profits on the play sustained by plaintiff.

Mr. Kawasji Setna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir.

Mr. Kawasji Setna in stating the facts of the case said that the plaintiff for a greater part of the year performed his plays in Bombay and other times travelled in different parts of Northern India with his company for the purpose of exhibiting plays. At Bombay as well as at different places in Northern India the plaintiff's company was considered a very respectable and clever company and was almost ranked as a first-class theatrical company in India. The company had acquire i very great reputation in Bombay, and drew large and respectable houses during the performances. The defendant's company also travelled from place to place, but its visits were generally confined to the provinces of Gujerat and Kathiawar. About the end of September last the defendant's company returned to Bombay after an absence of some five or six months, and had prior to its return leased the New Tivoli Theatre for the purpose of giving its performances there. It was on the 28th September last that defendant's company exhibited its first play at the Tivoli Theatre. The learned solicitor remarked that at Bombay all the theatrical companies generally gave their performances thrice a week, but on the occasion of the defendant's companies being on friendly terms, the form r on the 1st October, through his manager, Mr. Kawasji, asked the latter to allow him to exhibit some plays at the Tivoli Theatre, including some days in Dewalee as well as the 1st November which was a Parsee Holiday. The defendant expressed his assent to the 1st day of November, but asked plaintiff to wait for a few days for a definite reply. Subsequently about the end of October plaintiff's manager, Mr. Kawasji, sent a letter to the defendant, asking a reply thereon. Defendant endorsed a reply on the letter and sent it to the plaintiff, stating that he had no objection about the day after the Dewalee, viz., the 1st day of November. He, however, sent no definite reply as to days during the Dewalee. Subsequently defendant sent a message through one Bhoogro to the plaintiff saying that he had given two days, and that arrangements might be made accordingly. Plaintiff acc rdingly sent his manager, Mr. Kawasji, who saw the defendant on the 11th October and settled for the 15th October and 1st November, the latter day having already been arranged. On the night of the 11th October plaintiff performed at the Gaiety Theatre his play called "Laila," and at the conclusion announced that a performance would be given at the Tivoli Theatre on the 15th idem. Plaintiff performed at the Tivoli on the 15th October, but he had to complain to the defendant in writing about the theatre not being given to him on the 1st day and requested him that the same might not be repeated on the 1st November. This letter was sent by the plaintiff by registered post. Defendant sent a reply dated the 25th, and reached plaintiff on the following day. In that letter defendant said that he had announced at the Gaiety that a performance of "Laila" would be repeated at Tivoli on the 1st November. Plaintiff in reply to the defendant's letter, dated the 25th October, sent defendant a letter on 26th idem protesting against the defendant denying the agreement, and calling upon him to perform the agreement. Defendant sent reply on the 29th October denying the agreement. Plaintiff had, however, advertised the performance in one of the vernacular dailies "Jam-i-Jamshed" on the 29th October. The defendant on the other hand refused to give possession of the theatre on the 1st November, and hence plaintiff had to issue advertisements on the 31st October, requesting those persons who had purchased the tickets beforehand to take away the money, and explaining the reason why he was not able to give the performance. Defendant in the meanwhile advertised his performance in the vernacular newspapers for the same day, viz., the 1st November. Under these circumstances the plaintiff sent a lawyer's letter to defendant claiming the damages of Rs. 800. Defendant refused to pay the damages, and hence the suit. It was suggested by the learned solicitor on behalf of the plaintiff that defendant made up his mind to give his performances on the 1st November, after he had seen the success of the plaintiff's performances at the Gaiety and at the Tivoli Theatres on the 11th, 15th, and 25th October.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Brown denied the contract as alleged.

The plaintiff in giving his evidence produced tickets worth more than Rs. 300 purchased beforehand as would appear from the plan of the theatre.

After some witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned till to-day, when further evidence will be recorded.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Mr. Ruttonji Cursetji Wadia being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following Directors' report which was taken as read, was adopted and passed:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit, for your approval and sanction, their annual report and statement of accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895. From the statement of profit and loss you will see that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,40,114-5-7, which together with Rs. 1,08-3-3 brought forward from the previous year amount to Rs. 1,40,312-13-10. Out of this sum Rs. 32,000 have been paid as an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,08,312-13-10, which your directors recommend to apportion as under:—Depreciation fund, Rs. 50,000; dividend at Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 40,000; sprinklers account, Rs. 10,000; preliminary charges, Rs. 3,801-9-9; carried to new account, Rs. 2,000; bonus to staff, Rs. 2,000, and to carry forward, Rs. 511-13-1;—total, Rs. 1,08,312-13-10. To ensure additional working capital, the directors have placed an order with Messrs. Witter and Sons, for a complete installation of their system, which it is hoped, will be completed within the current year. The directors regret to mention the sad loss the company has suffered in the untimely death of their late chairman, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, which took place in the month of March last. Your property is insured for Rs. 12,28,660, and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 4,96,500. Two of the directors, Messrs. Eduljee N. Setna and Jeejeebhoy, M. M. Jeejeebhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

It was resolved that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ending 31st December last be made payable to those shareholders, whose names stood on the register on that day. Messrs. Edulji N. Setna and Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors for the current year. Messrs. Merwanji Sorabji Jamshedji and Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta were re-appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were unanimously accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their management of the company's affairs during the last year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the Handicap allowances and result of the races sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Ship's Boats.	Hand'cap.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S
Magdala's cutter	2	Lt R A Nugent, RN	5 18 1
Peasy's cutter	scr	Comdr W H Taylor, RN	5 19 38
Pigeon's cutter	5	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	5 21 17
Mabel	4	Mr A Mont	5 29 54
Pigeon's gig	15	Lt W R G Petre, RN	5 36 2
Bonaventure's pinnace	19	Lt C H Villier, R N	5 40 20
Bonaventure's cutter	scr	Lt A D Ricardo, RN	Far behind; not timed.

1st prize won by Magdala's cutter. 2nd prize won by Pigeon's cutter. Course sailed No. 1 in the list.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RESULT of Challenge Cup Race on Saturday last:—

	1st Round.		2nd Round.		Position.
Kismet	3	42 52	5	4 50	2
Melody	3	38 9	4	59 47	1
Nanetta	3	46 31	5	14 40	3
Senda	3	54 6	5	29 1	5
Red Rose	3	55 1	5	29 35	4
Kileen		Did not start.			

We regret to record the death of Sir Charles Patton Keyes, a remarkable man and a most distinguished soldier, whose name occurs in almost every Indian frontier war from the forties to the seventies, and who repeatedly earned the thanks of the Indian Government. He was only sixty-three years of age, though his life's record suggested that he was much older.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the FULL BENCH.)

DECISION OF A SURVEY OFFICER UNDER THE KHOTI ACT.

ANTAJI KASHINATH VS. ANTAJI MAHADEW BHAVE AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri. Mr. Nagindas Tooleydas appeared for the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. G. K. Deshmukh for the original defendants and respondents. This case was first heard on appeal before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Candy, who held that the decision of a Survey Officer, determining the tenure on which a survey number is held, was not final under the Khoti Act, and that it could be reversed or modified by a competent court. As the matter was of considerable importance, their Lordships referred to the Full Bench the following question for a final and authoritative decision:—"Is the decision of a Survey Officer, determining the tenure on which a survey number is held final under the Khoti Act, or can it be reversed or modified by a competent court?" Accordingly the question was argued before the Full Bench, consisting of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Ranade.

The Chief Justice in delivering his judgment, said:—The question for our determination is, as stated by the referring court, "Is the decision of a Survey Officer determining the tenure on which a survey number is held final under the Khoti Act or can it be reversed or modified by a competent court?" Accordingly it is admitted that it would be open to the civil courts, to adjudicate upon such a question of tenure were it not for the provisions of the Act (Bombay Act I of 1880). It is the express words of this express enactment or in the necessary implication arising from its general object and scope that the exclusion of the jurisdiction (if it exists) must be sought. Now section 10 of the Act provides that "If it shall appear to the Survey Officer who frames the said register or other record that there exists any dispute as to any matter which he is bound to record he may, . . investigate and determine such dispute and frame the said register or record accordingly," and Section 21 provides that: "In any such matter the decision of the Survey Officer when not final shall be binding upon all the parties affected thereby until reversed or modified by a final decree of a competent court." The scheme of the Act, it is apparent from this provision, is not to exclude all matters, which the Survey Officer is bound to record, and upon which there exists a dispute between the parties, from the cognizance of the civil courts, but only such matters as these upon which his decision is final. We must, therefore, examine the several sections of the Act to see what matters which the Survey Officer is bound to record are final. Section 11 enables a Khot to confer tenure rights upon his tenants; and by section 12 upon his application the Collector is bound to make an enjry upon the record of the grant of such rights. The latter section (12) provides that an entry thus duly made shall be conclusive proof of the facts therein recorded. In such case the determination of the tenure upon which a Khoti tenant holds, is withdrawn from the cognizance of the court, or, more correctly speaking, the court is forbidden to go behind the entry made by the Collector and is concluded by it. We do not find any other section in which the jurisdiction of the civil courts is expressly dealt with until we come to part III. of the Act. The earlier sections (16,17,18 and 19) of that part are headed "Settlement Records." Section 16 provides for the preparation of the "Settlement Record" under Section 108 of the "Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879" and the matters which it is to contain. They may be thus summarised:—(1). The area and assessment of each survey number. This is a matter dealt with by the Land Revenue Code. (2). A statement whether it is held by a privileged occupant or not. (3). In the the event of its being so held the tenure upon which it is held, the names of its registered occupants, as to which the defendant's companies being on friendly terms, the form r on the 1st October, through his manager, Mr. Kawasji, asked the latter to allow him to exhibit some plays at the Tivoli Theatre, including some days in Dewalee as well as the 1st November which was a Parsee Holiday. The defendant expressed his assent to the 1st day of November, but asked plaintiff to wait for a few days for a definite reply. Subsequently about the end of October plaintiff's manager, Mr. Kawasji, sent a letter to the defendant, asking a reply thereon. Defendant endorsed a reply on the letter and sent it to the plaintiff, stating that he had no objection about the day after the Dewalee, viz., the 1st day of November. 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THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

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A vote of thanks to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHELA and her Highness the Maharani, accompanied by Sir dar Goolabsingh, Rani Sahiba, Lalla Dowlatram, Private Secretary, Dr. Fairweather, medical attendant, Lieut. Farwell, Aide-de-Camp, Gunpatrao, Assistant Secretary, and about twenty-five male and female followers, left here on Saturday night from the Victoria Terminus by the Jabbulpur mail, for Gwalior, "en route" to their capital. Their Highnesses will put up for a day at Gwalior and also for a day at Agra, and will reach Kapurthala on Wednesday. Although the departure was private, a large number of Native gentlemen, including the following, were present to bid them farewell and wish them good-bye:—Mr. Eduljl Cursetji Banatvalla, Agent to his Highness; Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetji Edulji Banatvalla; Messrs. Shavakshah Eduljl Banatvalla, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, Fakrehund Premchund Raichund, S. K. Khambatta, Otto Martin, Kolah, etc. About half-past 9 o'clock her Highness the Maharani arrived at the station followed shortly after by the Maharaja, and they were cordially received by those present. Mrs. Jamsetji Eduljl Banatvalla decorated their Highnesses with floral wreaths and presented bouquets to them, which compliments they acknowledged with becoming courtesy. The Maharani with party entered the special saloon, attached to the train, which punctually steamed out of the station amidst the cheers of those present.

EDUCATION AMONG THE BHATTIAS.

AN evening party has been held in honour of the young Bhattias, who came out successful in various University examinations last year. The entertainment took place on the premises of the Bhattia Mitra Mandal, about two hundred members being present. An opportunity was taken to discuss the question of providing education amongst Bhattias, and the Mandal at once decided to start a fund for the purpose. Six thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. Messrs. Goverdhandas and Muiraj Khatao, Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Damodar and Vitlj Luckmidas, Rs. 1,001; Mr. Dwarkdas Dhuramsey, 1,001, being the principal contributors. Mr. Khanji Valji, chairman of the Mandal, amidst loud cheers announced that Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao had already given a princely donation of a lakh of rupees towards achieving the object of the fund. The intention of the donor is to establish an institution to receive free boarding and lodging Bhattia students. The object of the fund is (1) to help Bhattia students of both sexes with books; (2) to help them in paying their school-fees; (3) to provide them with boarding arrangements; and (4) to provide prizes for successful students.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 19th February, 1896:—

Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 15th February 1896	15,935,000
Balance to be remitted from 16th February to 31st March 1896	1,064,100

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE history of Arctic exploration during the past four years has been eventful, though little was reported in the way of discovery until it was announced that Dr. Nansen had accomplished that which so many on which so much life and money have been expended—the discovery of the North Pole. During 1892 considerable activity was manifested in the direction of equipping expeditions for the further exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The various expeditions are then briefly referred to by Hazell. A Hamburg commission was formed in April to fit out an expedition for the Antarctic Ocean, for the purpose of magnetic, meteorological, and zoological investigation. The indomitable attempt to reach the North Pole sent out several Arctic expeditions during the summer. Lieut Peary, who returned from a lengthy expedition in September, said that, having reached as far north as the 82nd parallel, the coast of Greenland ultimately turned south again, and that therefore there could not be a Polar current flowing down into the Greenland sea, according to Dr. Nansen's theory. Dr. Nansen believed that the current which flows through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound ultimately reaches the North Pole, and that a ship could be carried thither by this current if it were once bedded in the ice and allowed to drift thus. He therefore proposed to prepare himself for this drifting process by laying in a stock of provisions for four years, and starting out in a ship specially built for the purpose. Other expeditions were sent out by the Danish and German Governments, one for the east coast of Greenland, and the other for Umanak Fjord, opposite Disco Island. A description of Dr. Nansen's Polar ship showed that it was rigged as a three-masted schooner, and provided with a steam-engine of 160 horse-power, although it would rely principally on its sails while in the ice. Its displacement was 800 tons. The sides were so constructed as to force all ice meeting the vessel underneath it, thus preventing all "pinching" and "screwing." Lieut. Peary presented the official report of his expedition to the Academy of Natural Sciences (Nov. 1st). He asserted that railroads for freight trains might be laid down and worked on the inland ice of Greenland, and that two or three well-equipped men could reach any point on the Greenland coast. The Fram ("Onward"), Dr. Nansen's ship, was launched on Oct. 26th at Laurwik near Christiania. The Norwegian Parliament gave Dr. Nansen 200,000 kroner (£10,530) in aid of his expedition, and many private subscriptions, including £1,050 from King Oscar, were added to the fund. It was stated (Nov 11th) that the Doctor intended to start in the spring of 1893. His course would lie east along the north coast of Siberia, and he would enter the ice near to the neighbourhood of the New Siberian islands, whence the current sets due north. All his preparations were made with a view to five years' absence.

In June, 1893, Dr. Nansen completed all his arrangements and left Norway. On July 24, a telegram from Belevaag, on the north coast of Norway, reported his programme to be as follows: To the New Siberian islands, and thence directly north till the ship, the Fram, should be embedded in the ice and drifting with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met with in the course. The Doctor sent a despatch from Vardo (August 23rd), which he had written at Charabowa, in the Yugorski Strait, on the 2nd of the month, reporting that he was about to sail into the Kara Sea, and that so far the ship had received splendid y, especially in forcing through the ice that had been met with. In July Lieut. Peary, already famed as an Arctic explorer, left New York in the Falcon, with stores estimated to last for two years. His object was to survey the north-east coast of Greenland, and to outline and determine the size of the masses of land to the north of the mainland. Should all prove favourable search would also be made for open water north of Cape Hale. Earlier in the year Mr. F. G. Jackson, F.R.G.S., energetically pushed forward preparations for a British expedition which should get to Franz Josef Land, and march over the land as far as it extended in the direction of the Pole. Finally, however, it was found that the expedition would be impossible in 1893, and it was accordingly postponed for a year. But Mr. Jackson himself set out on an experimental expedition, to explore the unknown Yalmal Peninsula, and in other ways to test the practicability of his proposals. An American vessel, the steam-whaler Newport, claimed to be in Octo er 1893 to have reached 84° N. Lat. during the summer, about forty miles nearer than the highest point previously reached, and within about 400 miles of the Pole.

No less than six separate projects to reach the North Pole occupied public attention during 1894. Reference has already been made in previous editions to the efforts of the intrepid Norwegian, Dr. Nansen, and of the daring American, Lieut Peary. Besides these Mr. F. G. Jackson, F.R.G.S., left England in July on his way to Franz Josef Land. Mr. Walter Wellman, an American newspaper correspondent, set out from Norway in April. Attention was called to a similar expedition led by two young Swedes, named Bjorling and Kallstenius, which had set out to explore the Arctic regions through Hayes Sound in 1892, and Mr. Robert Stein, a member of the United States Geological Survey, published a plan for the exploration of the whole of the region round the Pole by means of six dog-sledges, which should in turn, after the regions around had been explored, become the starting points for fresh fixed bases. Nothing was heard of Dr. Nansen during the year, though speculation was rife as to his chances of success, and the absence of all tidings from him was taken as strong evidence that he had either passed Cape Chelyuskin, or had been compelled by the trend of the ice pack to keep farther to the east.

An expedition, called the Peary Auxiliary Expedition, sailed from St. John's (July 9th), on board the steamer Falcon, for the purpose of bringing home Lieut. Peary's party. Their object was to call at Bowdoin Bay

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THE steamer Kirkhill, 2,346 tons, Commander T B Watson, sailed on Saturday last for Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col S D Turnbull, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons Commander A Langlois, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig-Genl R Alexander, Capt. F B Lockey, R A, and 69 deck.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Commander C Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Busreh (3rd February), with a general cargo, 259 cases opium, 13 horses, 5 syces and the following passengers:—Hajee Syed Abdool Currim and family, and 39 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (20th February), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—A gentleman, Mrs. Strip and two children, Mr T M Felgate, Mr Destombs, Surgn-Capt Ogilvie, Mr V Narayen, Mr Sadasiv Waman, one native lady and 130 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following notice to Mariners, dated 5th February 1896, issued by the Conservator, Porbandar State, Kathiawar, is published for general information:—

"Notice is hereby given that a fixed white light is now exhibited from the centre bastion of the sea face wall of Navabandar Town in the State of Porbandar, on the coast of Kathiawar, in latitude 21° 22' 57" N., longitude 69° 47' 09" E. The light is 60 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather should be visible for a distance of five miles from every direction seaward. The light will be shown during the fair season only, from 15th Sept to 15th June."

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.
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Rangoon River Entrance.—Information has been received through the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 8th inst, that a hard sand bar has formed between the centre eastern and upper western buoys extending 200 yards north and south of that line carrying 13 feet reduced. The whole area for one mile to the northward and southward of the connecting line of these buoys has decreased by 5 to 6 feet. Towards the upper western buoy 2 feet better water will be found."

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Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Kirkhill	2347	Watson	China	22-2	Tata & Sons
B	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
C	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	Busreh	3-2	B I S N Co
D	Caledonia	1715	Griffiths	Not fixed		C Muncherji & Sons
F	Hydaspes	1911	Dowell	Hongkong	24-2	P & O S N Co
H	Madura	1317	Stebbing	Zanzibar	29-2	M Mackenzie
N	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	25-2	Glade & Co
O	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Marseilles	24-2	R Nixon
Q	Ras Elba	1768	Moore	Trieste	23-2	W & A Graham

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Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Bhownuggur	22-2 Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	22-2 Do.

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2	Sultan	1775	Collen	Jeddah	29-2	V Ebrahim & Co
3	V Florio	1851	Mautrio	Genoa	5-3	C Barboro
4	Shannon	1,261	Hoffman	London	7-3	P & O Co
5	Kapurthala	672	Skinner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
7	Imperatrix	1331	Russovich	Trieste		1-3 A Lloyds
9	Samos	1507	Hansford	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
10	Strathgyle	2284	Jones	Havre	24-2	Grahams & Co
12	Tokio	2781	Johns	Hull		F Muir & Co
14	Kirby Hall	1894	Brooy Hall	Liverpool	23-2	Jas Finlay & Co
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16	Florida	2049	Young	Marseilles	22-2	J Mackintosh
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* Probable date of departure.

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The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Busreh, Feb 3.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb 20.
	Setos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, Feb 10.
23	Nurani (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Jan 31.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Venice, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Flor de Mar (schr).	Nacoda	Inhambane.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Watt	Calcutta, &c.
	Carthage (s)	Delforne	London.
	Kirkhill (s)	Watson	Kobe.
	Fazilka (s)	Wilson	Calcutta, &c.
	Nowshera (s)	Langlois	Calcutta, &c.
23	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Idar, for Antwerp.
" V. Florio, for Genoa, &c.
" Mecca, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
18	Kistna s	Calcutta, Jan 20.
19	Sunda s	Gordon ..... London, Jan 17.
	Clan Mackenzies	Kewley ..... Liverpool, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18.—Steamer Clydesdale,
Feb. 19.—R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, steamers Malda, City of Cambridge and Nubia, ships Saratoga and Ailsa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
20	Kerbela s	.....	Rangoon.
	Monarchy s	.....	Negapatam.
	Secundra s	.....	Singapore.
	Nawab s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

19 Clan Macpherson s.. ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 205 lbs rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co; 1,500 owts linseed cakes; Giade and Co; 35 bales wool, C Vasonji; 115 bales wool, D Khimji.

Kirby Hall s—117 bales wool, C Nanjee; 360 owts coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—100 ewts buffalo horns, M Mahomed; 831 owts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, V Gangjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 owts weed seed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathgyle s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Strathness s—16,876 owts linseed and 11,997 owts ground nuts, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samos s—189 owts cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Idar s—360 bales cotton, 5,998 owts teaseed, and 1,400 owts mowra seed, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 owts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,003 owts linseed, The Bombay Co; 6,003 owts linseed, and 2,001 owts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 315 bales cotton, Graham and Co; 1,000 owts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 800 owts myrabolams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Courtfield s—253 owts pasha, Eugene Meiffre; 2,496 owts groundnut, and 4,500 owts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 owts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Florida s—2,340 owts wheat, and 990 owts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIEST.

Ras Elba s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Imperatrix s—83 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 693 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 770 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kirby Hall s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 32 bales hemp, and 1,120 owts linseed, K Khooshal.

Vincenzo Florio s—50 tons old iron, K Khooshal.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Tokio s—3 bundles woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—105 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 63 cases sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Meanee; 20 bales twist, M Byramjee; 24 owts cambay stone, R Geerdharal; 2 owts myrobeths, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kirkhill s—300 bales twist, R Nusserwanjee.

Peshawur s—232 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Undefended New Long Causes.

612-95—Thakurdas D and G—Goolbai vs Thucker Vithaldas Khotai.

621-95—Munsookhlal D and J—Ruttonjee Bapoojee and another vs Gurunath Atmaram.

624-95—Vanu and H—Assobhai and another vs Kutbudin bin Abdool Rahim Palobe.

Postponed Long Causes.

308-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusji Pestonjee Hon, kongwalla vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjihora—Bland & N—Part heard.

Undefended New Long Causes.

598-95—Mathubhai and J—Sitaram Luxmon and another vs Janardhan Raochord—Payne G and S.

599-95—Thakurbai and C—Adugee Mowanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Maneckjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D

613-95—Muljee and R—Motilal Hurgowandas vs Dharamsey Laljee and others—Payne G and S.

622-95—In person—Anandrao Damoder Wagle vs Howard Bicknell—H Bicknell.

615-95—Framjee M and M—Ardeshir Nowrojee Karani vs Kalkhosro Nowrojee Karani and others—Bhaishunker and K

Postponed Long Causes.

552-93—Brown and M—Sha Ladhor Petraj and another vs Narrondas Huredas and another—Payne G and S.

283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Gokuldas Mooljee and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co.

207-95—Daphtory and F—Tolaram Tilloomul vs Jumnadas Versimal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

21-91—M H Khan—Jai Jaimul vs Bai Jacboobai—Bicknell M and M.

To speak to the Minutes of the Order of reference to the Commissioner.

137-95—Ardeshir H and D—Vithuldas Premjee vs Lladhur Mohanjee and another—Bhaishunker and K.

(Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

334-94—Roughton and B—Clandio Boggiano vs Jugmohandas Vandravandas—Little and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Peremptory Long Cause.

517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Govordhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jaun Mowjee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.

147-1114-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanardias—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yuscof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advised further allotments of Indian Council Bills, partly at advanced rates, say 4 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 2d., and 1s. 2 17-32d., and the same amount on Calcutta, at 1s. 2¼d. and 1s. 2 9-16d.; the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remaining at 1s. 2 3-16d.

A quarter per cent. of Thursday's advance in the price of Consols was lost yesterday, the quotation for these funds being 109½; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower at fcs. 25·22½. An advance of 15-16 took place in the price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £65½. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 31 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal advanced in value half a cent, to 67 7-8 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent to 4·87½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold, all to this port. Braziers' Copper advanced £1, say to £53·10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal was 1-16th higher, at £4 5-8.

To-day, further extra allotments of Council Bills have been made at higher rates, say 4 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 2¼d. and 1s. 2 25-32d.; besides two lakhs of Wire Transfers, also on Bombay, at 1s. 2 23-32d. The Banks' buying rate has been advanced 1/8d., to 1s. 2 5-16d. Consols have further declined ¼ per cent. to 109½. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper is 7-16 per cent. higher, at £65 15-16. Bar Silver in London is 3-16d. dearer, at 31½d. per oz. No quotations for the metal in New York is to hand to-day. French Rentes in Paris are still unchanged. Paris Exchange on London is 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·24.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35½d. per 416 lbs; at which price business was done, April-May shipment to Hamburg, tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4-25-64d. for February deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for June-July. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, were 1-8 lower, in Liverpool in all grades. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the sales having aggregated 13,000 bales; East Indians nil. The Manchester Market was firm.

The total sale of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 11,000 bales more than in the week peceding at 58,000 bales; but the amount forwardod to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 60,000 bales. The week's Imports were 102,000 bales smaller, at 36,000 bales. The total stock had decreased during the week by 32,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,124,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplauds Cotton remained at 7 7-8 cents per lb; May Futures having been 8 points lower, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 22,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales last year, and 21,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,900,000 bales, compared with 5,780,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week. We have no fresh advices from New York, to-day being a holiday there.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats steady and Arrivals firm, with spot and arrival prices all unchanged. The days Sales have aggregated 8,000 bales including 500 East Indians. The Imports are 7,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices, a moderate amount of business having been done by the Mills, but little by exportors. The purchases of the former sum up 1,850 bales, made up of 450 Bengal, at Rs. 145-60; 600 Akola, at Rs. 172; 300 each of Amreli, at Rs. 202; and Dhulia, at Rs. 162; and 100 each of Palitana, at Rs. 203; and Julgaum, at Rs. 170½; while the latter have bought only 500 Bhownugger, at Rs. 205; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 149 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Prices in both these markets are all unchanged, and the amount of business passing for shippers' account upon the usual moderate scale, the tone of the former market having been firm, and that of the latter steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,548 bales.
Wheat	11,824

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. John Morley has been elected for Montrose Burghs, having polled 4,565 votes, against 2,562, polled by Mr. Wilson, the Unionist candidate.

Mr. Evans, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Southampton, defeating Mr. Caudy, Q.C., the Conservative candidate, by a majority of thirty-five votes, and replacing Mr. Chamberlain, who was unseated.

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The German mail steamer Kanzler is still aground in the Suez Canal, and is blocking the passage of forty-four steamers, but the Italian transport, with troops for Abyssinia, has succeeded in passing.

THE KANZLER FLOATED.

LATER.

The steamer Kanzler has been floated, and proceeded on her way.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE FOOTBALL.

Oxford has beaten Cambridge at football.

THE *TIMES'* STATEMENT ABOUT EGYPT.

The Turkish Ambassador in London denies the *Times'* statement that he has been instructed to open up any negotiations with Great Britain in regard to Egypt.

HONORS FOR MR. NICHOLAS O'CONOR.

Mr. Nicholas O'Conor, late British Ambassador at Pekin, has been appointed a Privy Councillor and a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, FEB. 21.

The Senate by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four votes has passed a Resolution, declaring that the Ministry by ignoring the decision of the Senate have violated the Constitution, but declining to engage in the conflict thus provoked.

FURTHER ITALIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 22.

The Italian Government is sending ten fresh battalions of troops to Abyssinia.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The earth-work on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which will link up Sini, Midnapore, and Cuttack with Calcutta, is being rapidly proceeded with, and plate-laying will begin by the end of the next rains.

Preliminary operations for bridging the Roopnarain River have also been commenced.

DISTRICT APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Babington, Commanding 16th Lancers, will succeed to the vacancy on the District Staff when Major Smith Dorrien, A.A.-G. at Umballa, rejoins his Regiment in April.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. P. Playfair has been re-elected as President, and Mr. W. B. Gladstone as Vice-President, of the Chamber of Commerce.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERSHIPS.

It is unlikely now that an Additional Member will be appointed to the Viceroy's Council for the North-West Provinces and Oudh until the next cold weather.

The Bombay Government have been requested to expedite their nomination of successor to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

The passing of the Criminal Tribes Act has been postponed indefinitely.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring Degrees on its Graduates was held at the Senate House, yesterday evening, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. In the absence of his Excellency the Viceroy, who is Chancellor of the University, Sir Alfred Croft, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. Among those present was the Lieutenant-Governor. This year the number of Graduates on whom Degrees were conferred was 712—namely, 84 M.A.'s, 448 B.A.'s, 145 B.L.'s, 1 M.D., 3 M.B.'s, 25 Second L.M. and S.'s, 3 B.E.'s, and 3 L.E.'s.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Taylor has been appointed Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.

Captain Daly acts temporarily as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, while Sir A. Talbot officiates as Resident at Cashmere.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay, probably acts in the same capacity in the Bengal Command.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND GENERAL BOOTH.

The Government of India, it is understood, are not prepared to take any direct action at present in reference to General Booth's Peasant Settlement Scheme, as the proposals made are too vague, but this does not hinder the local Governments from taking such action as they considered advisable.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Public Works Department—Mr. O'Callaghan is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. Slane is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. F. P. Dunne, on return from leave, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Brodie, R.E., is appointed Assistant Engineer, second grade, and posted to the State Railways.

Home Department—Sir Charles Pritchard resigns his seat as Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council with effect from the 23rd instant.

Judicial Department—Mr. H. W. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Judge, Calcutta High Court, during the absence, on leave, of Sir H. T. Prinsep.

The Rev. E. Jermyn is permitted to retire from the Service.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mukerji; Surgeon-Captains Castor, Stewart, Prasad, and Wolfe.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant Birdwood is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 1st C. I. Horse.

Mr. Martindale, Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough for nine months.

Lieutenant Scott is granted leave out of India for six months.

Military Department—Captain Edwards is appointed D. A. A.-G. on the establishment, vice Thomas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbs is appointed Commissary-General, vice Hughes.

The following have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Baldwin and Naylor, and Second-Lieutenants Cox and Carey.

Promotions—Major Hawkes to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McGann to be Surgeon-Colonel.

Colonel Whitlock is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Major Goldsmid, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacRury, and Surgeon-Major-General Turnbull are permitted to retire from the Service.

THE BOYCOTTING OF ENGLISH CLOTH.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHULIA, FEB. 23.

An enthusiastic and crowded public meeting was held, to-day, in the Manikchauk, Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud presiding. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the action of the Government of India in the matter of the New Cotton Duties Act, and asking the public to use indigenous cotton fabrics in preference to Manchester cloth.

MALKAPUR, FEB. 23.

In a meeting of the inhabitants of Malkapur, held to-day, under the presidency of Mr. Vishava Balkrishnasa, banker, it was unanimously resolved that henceforth every member of the community should as far as practicable wear the Indian-made cloth, and that attempts be made to induce the cloth merchants to encourage its supply.

ALLEGED CASE OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

BARODA, FEB. 23.

Assistant Collector Rustom, with Inspector Good, from Bombay, succeeded in seizing opium, valued at Rs. 1,000. The opium belonged to a Gaekwar farmer, who is suspected for some time past of clandestinely exporting his opium to the British districts. Three men belonging to the farmer were arrested, last night, at the Paloj and Mingaon stations. The case will be tried by Captain Brown, to-morrow]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7.

RECESS ORATORY.

As this very notable recess draws to a conclusion we are having a great outpouring of political oratory, chiefly on the part of the Ministerialists. The opposition leaders largely (though not entirely) from a desire to avoid adding to the Government's embarrassments in regard to foreign affairs, have been unusually silent. A few weeks ago Lord Rosebery by his epistolary effusions on the Armenian question somewhat departed from this reserve, but it is a long time since he appeared on a political platform, and I do not think Sir William Harcourt's voice has been once heard in the land since the prorogation just over five months ago. The fact that so many columns of the daily press have been filled during the past week or so with Mr. John Morley's speeches is, of course, due to the accident—if it be an accident—of the vacancy in the Montrose Burghs. The effect has been to make the eloquence of the recess rather unexciting and colourless until a new and unexpected direction was given to our thoughts by the startling message of President Cleveland and the equally, if not more startling, events in South Africa. I have intimated that the past week has been a busy one for the spokesmen of the Ministry. Politics, like misery, acquaint a man with strange bad fellows; and a week ago to-night the Premier found himself the guest of Nonconformists people whom, according to the amiable *Daily News*, he regards as little better than criminals. The more genial *Westminster Gazette*, in illustration of one of Mr. F. C. Gould's admirable cartoons, puts the opposition view of Lord Salisbury's address to his hosts of the Nonconformist Unionist Association in the form of a short dialogue. "Mr. Balfour: I didn't think much of your speech at the Nonconformist dinner, uncle! Lord Salisbury: 'Well! I didn't think much of the company.' Mr. B.: 'Ah! I see, and you didn't mention Mr. Chamberlain.' Lord S.: 'No! he can look after himself and besides, we mustn't spoil him.'" The absence of any reference to Mr. Chamberlain in the first speech delivered by the Prime Minister since the "Jameson raid" is naturally enough seized hold of by Opposition journalists for a little malicious criticism at the expense of what they continue to call our "pushful" Colonial Secretary, but the omission would have been more remarkable if the right hon. gentleman's praises had not been sung almost *usque ad satietatem*. On Monday Mr. Balfour went down to Bristol, and delivered a comprehensive speech ranging from the educational policy shortly to be adopted by the Government to the American trouble, and including what is rightly regarded as an interesting declaration respecting Russian aspirations in the Far East.

"There is," Mr. Balfour said," one fact which always appears to be assumed, and which in truth has no foundation in the realities of the case. It is always supposed that but for the traditional policy of England, another Power," I don't know why he should disguise under diplomatic phraseology that he meant Russia, "would have been prepared to deal with this question, to have policed, as it were, those provinces in Asiatic Turkey in which outrages and massacres have occurred, and have spared the perpetration of horrors which have surpassed anything which history gives record of for many centuries. But, ladies and gentlemen, that is not the fact. We have not been called on in anyway for action one way or the other in this matter." Mr. Balfour told his audience Russia is not willing, and has not been willing to take upon herself this duty. "We have not prevented her from doing what she has never desired to do, what she would certainly refuse to do; and therefore don't let it be supposed that it is because of the policy we have pursued, or that it is any jealousy we have shown, any timidity of which we have been guilty, which have made these terrible events in Asiatic Turkey possible. No. Whatever faults and shortcomings this country may be guilty of, whatever crimes, if crimes there be, which we have on our national conscience, at all events we can most sincerely say this—that we have done all that in us lay to prevent the perpetration of these horrors. And if Europe has failed in doing so, it is not our fault. If there be blame, the blame should not be directed against us. One observation, and one observation alone," Mr. Balfour continued, "I would make upon this Turkish question. If I were a Turkish statesman, anxious for the perpetuation of the Empire of which I was a citizen, there is no part of contemporary history which I should regard as more full of omen for the future of my country than the change which has taken place in English public opinion on the subject of Turkey, in consequence of the events that have taken place in Turkey in the last eighteen months. It is easy for the Turkish Government to refuse to take the advice, however disinterested, of this or that Minister, this or that Government. Such a course might be authorised by them under certain circumstances with comparatively temporary impunity. But the course which cannot be pursued with permanent impunity is the course which has been pursued in Turkey for the last eighteen months or two years. Either through the fault or through the misfortune of the Government, they have been squandering one of the most valuable of their national assets. They have been squandering the belief of the English people that Turkey was capable of reform, the belief of the English people that the preservation of the Turkish Empire was for the good of mankind at large. No Government and no country can indulge in that kind of extravagance with impunity.

The next most important of the ministerial utterances were those delivered yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, also at Bristol. The Chancellor of the Exchequer used to be considered nearly as mild-mannered a politician as the estimable and lamented Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), but he has lately developed qualities that will soon make him as popular a certain well-known places of amusement as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Randolph Churchill were in their day. Sir Michael has been taken to task for what his opponents term the boastfulness of a recent speech he made on the subject of England's power to defy her enemies. At Bristol, last night, he repudiated the charge of spread-eagleism brought against him, but deprecated the habit common, he says, to Englishmen but not to the junior partners, of self-depreciation, and by way of answering Mr. Morley, marvelled at the coolness of the man who could speak of this great nation as if he was telling his audience the totals of a sum in addition.

MR. CECIL RHODES AND THE TRANSVAAL INCIDENT.

For the moment, however, the public are less concerned in the various points raised in recent Ministerial speeches than in the arrival of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. His visit is exciting extraordinary interest, the more so as he resolutely refuses to open his lips with reference to the Transvaal imbroglio, and as nothing has been allowed to transpire with reference to the upshot of his protracted interview with Mr. Chamberlain in Downing-street yesterday. It looks as if we might have to hold our souls in patience until next Tuesday. There probably never was a time in living memory when the opening of Parliament was awaited with keener anxiety. The determination of Mr. Rhodes to visit England, it seems, was only made some hours previous to his sailing, and was the result of a desire to place fully and freely before the British Government and the shareholders of the Chartered Company the position in which he stood with regard to the recent events in the Transvaal. Mr. Rhodes, who was accompanied by Mr. Alfred Beit, a director of the Chartered Company; and Dr. Rutherford Harris, the secretary, joined the Moor when the ship was lying in Table Bay, and when, indeed, steam had got up and everything ready for sailing. The party came off in a private yacht in order to avoid any demonstration which the friends of Mr. Rhodes were understood to be desirous of making; and in this they were successful. It is a fact, however, that Mr. Rhodes' enemies at the Cape took advantage of this secret mode of embarkation to accuse him of cowardice, and at the same time to spread abroad suggestive insinuations that the Transvaal Government would have sought to proceed against him had it known of his intended journey to Europe. To the representative of the Central News who interviewed him on board, Mr. Rhodes said he could not consent to make any statement of the affairs in South Africa. He was in a very difficult position, in that, at the time he left the Cape, little trustworthy information had been received from the Transvaal beyond the fact of the defeat and capture of Dr. Jameson's force. It was true that he had received advices at Madeira; but until he had had time to consult with the Company's directors in London, and until he had been informed of the course of events during his voyage, he thought it his duty to refrain from making any public utterance. Mr. Alfred Beit also preferred to refrain at present from comment. He alluded, however, to some of the criticisms which had been passed upon Mr. Rhodes with regard to his alleged complicity in Dr. Jameson's operations, and characterised the story that the whole expedition was planned in the interests of a few capitalists, who hoped to convert the Johannesberg gold fields into another Kimberley Consolidated, as altogether too absurd to need any denial either from him or from Mr. Rhodes.

MR. MACLEAN ATTACKS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Our old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has been going for Mr. Chamberlain again, much to the delight of those Conservatives who in their heart of hearts wish that the right hon. member for West Birmingham were not a member of the Cabinet and who secretly resent the disproportionate influence exercised by him in the Unionist party. Jealousy of the power of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends seems to be increasing amongst, at all events, a section, and not an uninfluential section, of the Conservatives, and this may be attributed to the action of the Liberal Unionists in deciding against "fusion." One of the rumours now prevalent in political circles is that Lord Rosebery is moving heaven and earth to pave the way to a reunion of Liberals. His lordship is supposed to have been bankering after this for a long time past, ever since, in fact, Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from the political arena, but I am afraid he will find that he has set himself a Sisyphian task, and although with educational and other knotty problems staring the Government in the face the alliance may be strained, the severance if it comes at all is probably further off than is imagined by one of the disappointed office-seekers, Sir George Baden Powell, M. P., who has been airing his views on the subject in the *Saturday Review*, and who with characteristic aplomb tells us that every thing points distinctly towards a great Liberal Reconciliation. He may be right, but with him, I suspect that the wish is father to the thought. But to return to Mr. Maclean and Mr. Chamberlain. The hon. member for Cardiff's present indignation against the Colonial Secretary is due to his recent proclamation respecting the state of affairs in Johannesberg, about which we are receiving the most conflicting accounts. "Presumptuous and unsalled for" are the epithets applied by Mr. Maclean to the document issued by Mr. Chamberlain who, moreover, is told that "he has left the miserable Uitlander to stew in their own juice for whole months, while he has been occupied in singing his own praises and those of his friend, Mr. Kruger, in London and Birmingham." His friend Mr. Kruger! Mr. Chamberlain had accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Constitutional Club—the rival of the National Liberal Club—early this week, but asked to be excused on account of the funeral of the unfortunate Prince Henry of Battenberg. Mr. Chamberlain said he should be happy to be the guest of his Conservative friends on some future occasion, but if Mr. Maclean represents the attitude of the members of the Constitutional towards the right hon. gentleman, he will possibly not be in a hurry to fix a date for the postponed banquet. I happened to be in the House of Commons when in the last days of the session the redoubtable Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett badgered Mr. Chamberlain so unmercifully. Mr. Maclean was present, and I half-suspected that he was one of the Tories who enjoyed the spectacle. Perhaps the Opposition may before many weeks are over have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Maclean join in the sport of Chamberlain-baiting. Who knows?

LORD SALISBURY AND THE IRISH PARTY.

In Lord Salisbury's speech, to which I have already referred, the noble premier declared Home Rule to be dead. He urged that Home Rule never had a chance, if it had been tried upon its own merits only. Its opportunity and its hope lay in this—that by a combination of logrolling it was able to enter into the schemes and hopes of other plans, and many men pursuing high and legitimate objects were induced to support Home Rule in the hope that, in this general combination, their own particular object would be satisfied. Among those who were induced to lend assistance on terms of this kind were a large number of the English Nonconformists. The country owed them deep gratitude for that which has been done, and he did not think there was any cause to lament over the results of that action. If, he said, you look at Ireland, you do not see that she is pining at the loss of this project, which she was induced to pursue so long. She has learned that Home Rule would not have remedied her evils, and—what is more important than all to her to learn, that Home Rule was not to be obtained, and turning from this chimera she has pursued the material conditions of prosperity, and the virtues by which that prosperity has been built up. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., at a Parnellite Convention in Dublin, has replied to this. He declared that the Prime Minister lied when he said that Home Rule was dead, and that Ireland should know neither prosperity, contentment, nor peace until its national demands were conceded. They were going to Westminster not as members of an Imperial Parliament, but as ambassadors from Ireland. It was their duty to be selfish in this matter for Ireland, and to be careless of English interests. Their determination was to make the situation so pressing, so dangerous, so inconvenient for England that it would be impossible for that country much longer to refuse their demands.

MR. CURZON'S BOOK ON THE EAST.

Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. have sent me a copy of the new and revised edition of Mr George Curzon's interesting, instructive, and important work, "Problems of the Far East." In the preface the author explains that the greater part of the new chapter in which he deals with the issues of the recent war between Japan and China was written before the fortunes of politics restored him to office and that the additions to the book have been "composed in entire independence of official information or authority." It will be observed that in the description he gives of himself on the title page he does not mention the fact of his being Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In view of the sensitiveness of our neighbours across the channel and the correspondence in the leading journal with reference to allusions to France made by Mr. Curzon when he occupied a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, the right hon. gentleman has exercised a wise discretion. He points out that he has taken the opportunity to correct the mistakes appearing in the original edition as well as to introduce a good deal of fresh matter "supplied or suggested by the events of the past year." He is not pessimistic with reference to the future of England in the Far East, notwithstanding the crowing of our rivals in those regions on what they have lately accomplished there. He is confirmed instead of shaken in the belief that "a great part remains to be played" if energy and courage and sagacity are still forthcoming by the Government and the people of his country. Mr. Curzon need have no fear on this score, if we may judge from the present temper of the British people *vis-a-vis* the late manifestations of hostility on the part of this country. In the chapter, headed "After the War," Mr. Curzon combats the notion that the Japanese in their conflict with the disorganized Celestials proved themselves a military power of the first order capable of being arrayed against Europeans but he does justice to the former for their valour and discipline. His criticism of China for the miserable figure she cut in the campaign does not err on the side of leniency. Equally scathing is his denunciation of the beaten Power for not profiting by the lessons of the contest. "She appears," he says, "to have learned nothing, and, what is worse, to have unlearned nothing, from the War. She is content to remain China, the same old China, unchanged, unreformable." She may make some slight pretence of reform, but it will only be to appease others. "A railroad here, an arsenal there, an order in one country for ships, an appeal to another for officers—these may be duly anticipated. But to the idea of any radical change in the system or of any voluntary effort at national recuperation, the answer returned will prove to be the eternal and contemptuous, 'No.'" He shows what China might do for her own regeneration, and warns her of the consequences of the attitude she continues with blind obstinacy to maintain towards Western civilization. 'If China were, even now at the eleventh hour, to undertake this task (abandonment of her present methods); if in fact she were to borrow a leaf from the school-book of her recent adversary and conqueror, not merely would she extort universal sympathy in place of contempt, but in twenty years' time she might place herself on the level of her own lofty conceit and might hold her own even against a combination of those who are now individually too powerful for her. If she deliberately refrains from doing so, the tutelage which she will not voluntarily engage for herself will some day be forcibly applied to her by others; her industrial exploration once taken seriously in hand will pour wealth into other coffers, not into her own; in her refusal to employ foreign servants she will discover that she has invited foreign masters; and where procrastination has been the sole policy, she may find, when it is too late, that partition is the inevitable result." Space prevents my summarizing Mr. Curzon's ample reflections on the situation so far as Korea and Japan is concerned, but I may mention that while he smiles at the exhilaration of the victors, he gives them full credit for the statesmanlike control displayed since the termination of hostilities. Mr. Curzon sees nothing in what has lately happened to justify the fears expressed in some quarters that Japan is likely to become a menace to the political influence of Europe in Asia, but he shares the commonly expressed opinion that she "may and probably will become a formidable antagonist to British and German trade. I should add that the Revision Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, and the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China, are printed as appendices, and increase the usefulness of a work which ought to be carefully studied by everyone who wishes to thoroughly understand the Greater Eastern Question.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Journalistic and political circles are much interested in the impending changes at the office of that lively paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The American proprietor, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, has quarrelled with his editor, Mr. Henry Cust, and the consequence is that the whole of the editorial staff is about to be changed. The *Times* is requested by Mr. Cust and Mr. E. B. Iwan Muller, Assistant editor, to give a flat denial to the rumour that those gentlemen have resigned their respective positions. They wish it to be known that they declined to resign, and that they have been "summarily dismissed" by Mr. Astor under circumstances not yet disclosed, but shortly to be made public by Messrs. Cust and Muller. The *Times* is further requested to announce that as the result of Mr. Astor's action the [editorial staff, including Messrs. G. W. Stevens and Lloyd Sanders, immediately tendered their resignation. There is much speculation as to the cause of this little newspaper crisis, and people are wondering whether the rupture is connected with the not too conciliatory policy of Mr. Cust throughout the Venezuelan controversy. If the assumption, and it is only an assumption, that Mr. Astor has fallen out with his editors over this burning question should prove to be true, it will not tend I fear to remove the old-fashioned prejudice entertained by some persons against English political journals being owned by foreigners. Whatever may be the nature of the dispute, it must be admitted that, in spite of certain eccentricities, the *Pall Mall* under Mr. Cust's editorship has been a success. A paper that changes its principles so suddenly as the *Pall Mall* did when Mr. Yates Thompson disposed of it to the wealthy and enterprising stranger from across the Atlantic, sometimes has to suffer a heavy penalty, and when Mr. Cust assumed charge he had an uphill game to fight. But he worked as hard as if his bread and butter depended upon the result, and he has the satisfaction of leaving the *Pall Mall* much more popular than when he took the helm. Mr. Cust's entrance into journalism was a great surprise to many persons. At the time he occupied a tolerably safe seat in Parliament and was then looked upon as one of the more promising young men of the Conservative party. As heir to the Earldom of Brownlow he possessed great social influence, and it was thought by many that he would run a neck and neck race with Mr. George Curzon, now a Right Honourable, with his foot on the threshold of the Cabinet or the Viceroyalty of India. Mr. Cust did not forsake Parliamentary life altogether on becoming chief editor of an evening paper, and he intended to stand for one of the divisions of Manchester at the General Election. Indeed, he was accepted as candidate, and had entered upon his candidature, when he abruptly withdrew. He is still a young man—considerably on the right side of forty—so in the ordinary course of things there is plenty of time for him to provide his friends with more dramatic surprises. Learned judges of the Indian Bench who may be apprehensive as to how they will be able to fill up their time when they retire may take heart of grace. It is rumoured that Mr. Cust's successor in the editorial chair will be Sir Douglas Straight, who is not without qualifications for such a post, and who has been connected with Mr. Astor from the foundation of the *Pall Mall Magazine* as joint editor of that superb periodical.

THE VALKYRIE-DEFENDER DISPUTE.

The result of the finding of the Committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate Lord Dunraven's charges has been telegraphed to you. The *Times* publishes the full text, occupying nearly a page of that journal. The Committee, as had been anticipated, is dead against the owner of Valkyrie. They find his complaint as to the load waterline, the only accusation they inquired into, "completely disproved," declare that every one of the circumstances referred to by Lord Dunraven as suspicious to have been "entirely and satisfactorily" explained, and express their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race of September 7th "that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety" of the conduct of the Defender's officers and crew. The question remains, what will Lord Dunraven do? He has spoken twice in public this week, on one occasion dealing with the Venezuelan difficulty, but he has not alluded to the verdict of the New York Committee. In some quarters, particularly in the columns of the *St. James's Gazette*, he is being rather sharply criticised and told that his duty is at once to make an ample apology to the owner of the American yacht and others concerned. It is even hinted that the adoption of this course has been pressed upon him by the Prince of Wales, but I should doubt if his Royal Highness has thought himself called upon to offer advice in the matter. It will not have been forgotten how unwarrantably the name of the Prince was used in the earlier stages of this regrettable quarrel by those who took the side of the Americans. The people who are now eager to condemn Lord Dunraven ignore the fact that the charges as to the load waterline was only one of the accusations and not the one that originally excited so much sympathy in this country for what many thought, rightly or wrongly, the unsportsmanlike manner in which the English yacht was treated. But there is a general disposition here to let bygones be bygones and to avoid saying more than is possible about an incident which, though trumpery in itself, contributed, it is to be feared, very largely to the recent outbreak of Anglophobia amongst the people of the United States.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, G.C.B., Indian (Madras) S. Corps; Major-Gen. G. Brydges, R.M.A.; Capt. W. H. Barry; Sir J. S. Greene, C.B.; Mr. G. P. Bidder, Q.C.; Col. E. R. Drury, R.M.G.; Count Minahori; Grand Duchess of Oldenburg; Lady Wilde; and Lady Parry.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the English mails of the 7th February, arrived in Bombay harbour, yesterday, at midday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Burns, Mr J
Browning, Lieut T C
Conron, Dr
Constable, Mrs Brown, and infant
Davis, Mr J
Eaton, Mr T
Eden, Mr
Forrest, Mr F
Faletti, Mr and Mrs J
Hill, 2nd Lieut W H T
James, Mrs, and child
Meadowcroft, Mr R
Maitland, Mr
Mitton, Mrs R
Nation, Mr I W
Phelps, Mr J
Phelan, Mrs and Miss
Ruddocks, Mr
Rahaman, Mr
Rahaman, Mr K
Whittaker, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Cummings, Mr J H
Hutton, Mr
Hardy, Mr C C
Lucas, Mr H
Murray, Mr J D
Prothero-Smith, Lt H B
Phelps, Mr E
Phelps, Mr J V
Wau'ensky, Mr C

FROM VENICE.

Bassi, Mr and Mrs M
Frics, Mr
Lanzoni, Professor
Schroder, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.—Renton, Mr and Mrs Leslie

During the voyage the Sutlej experienced moderate wind and fine, then light breeze and fine, then moderate wind, fine clear weather. From 18th to 20th inst. she met light wind, fine and clear weather. On the 21st again she had it calm and fine with passing clouds, then calm and fine cloudy weather, and lastly, light air, and fine clear weather.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE mail steamer Carthage, which left Bombay on Saturday last, carried home several distinguished persons, among whom were Sir Charles Pritchard, late Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, General Booth, and Commissioner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, Sir Fielding and Lady Clarke, the Rev. E. C. Mayhew, Colonel Money, etc. Sir Charles Pritchard, after visiting several establishments in the Fort, drove to the Customs Bunder, where he was met by many of the Custom House officials, with whom he had worked for many years, and by the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E., Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., and Mr. Grattan Geary, some of whom went on board the mail steamer. Mr. L. Rushworth, merchant, was met in the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder by a number of European and native friends, the latter of whom decorated him with garlands of flowers, while some of the former accompanied him to the mail steamer. Quite a little army of Salvationists, who marched up in small groups, assembled at the Apollo Bunder about 1 o'clock in the afternoon to bid good-bye to General Booth and Commissioner Booth-Tucker. The male and female members of the army, mustering about a hundred, ranged themselves in the passengers' pavilion, leaving a passage in the middle, which led straight to the pier-head. General Booth, who earnestly spoke to several of the chief members, then stood in their midst, blessing them at the moment of departure, and in solemn, measured tones implored them to march onward in the path of duty and salvation, at the same time giving them parting words of encouragement and advice for the future. Several Salvationist songs and hymns were sung as the General and the Commissioner got into a boat, which carried them to the mail steamer, the singing being continued amidst a waving of hats and handkerchiefs, until the boat had gone fairly on its way into the harbour. A few members of the army accompanied the General to the steamer.

Shortly before leaving Bombay, General Booth, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*, said there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Ballington Booth's removal from America was in order that he might be his (General Booth's) successor. "What," observed the General with a laugh, "my successor. You can take it as granted from me that no one will be my successor so long as I am above ground, and in possession of my reasons, which I expect to be for sometime to come. What kind of reception have I had in India?" said the General in reply to another question. "One of the best I have ever had in the whole course of my life. Everybody has been kind to me, and I look upon my next visit to India with feelings of great pleasure. I have, as you know, had one or two small attacks made on me, but wait till our work is in full swing, and those who have attacked me now will alter their opinion then.

"When do you expect to commence your work, General?"

"Immediately. Of course, the financial part is the only difficulty now. Well, if we can get practical assistance, we have every opportunity of making an excellent start. It is, as you know, a practical scheme, and I think you will own I am a pretty practical man. It is based on principles that must be adopted, because there are no others. We believe God helps those who help themselves, and we also believe that the help comes all the readier when people are taught to help themselves."

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

BRILLIANT sunshine, pleasant surroundings, a well-dressed crowd and an admirable programme, all helped to render the opening of the Bombay Races, on Saturday, a very enjoyable meeting. Among the visitors who filled the grand-stand were his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was accompanied by Lady Sandhurst and Prince Adolphus of Teck. Another prominent figure was his Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who evinced very great interest in the different events set down on the programme. The enclosure with its numerous betting-stands presented a very animated appearance, and the bookies, both European and Parsee, must have done fairly good business. On the other hand, it may be said that the public were fairly well in, because, although some of the horses started as favourites, there were none of them those dead certainties which appeal to the hearts of Englishmen in the old country, and generally at the finish empty their pockets. Another thing very noticeable to globe trotting visitors must have been the absence of the accessories of a race-course one usually finds in the old country, and which add to the business of such an assembly. The caravans and booths, with their exaggerated pictures, showing much more of colour than of art, the stentorian-lunged showmen, the blaring trumpets, the fat ladies, and all those curiosities, or if you like to call them so, freaks of nature, with which those in the "profession" extract a harvest of pennies from the public, were absent. It was racing pure and simple, and the eagerness with which the events on the programme were watched and criticised, both in the enclosure and by the large concourse of natives, who lined the course, showed that the Indian at heart is one of the keenest sportsmen in the world. Another factor in racing, and one which also plays a prominent part on an English race-course, and which often gives the public a run for their money, and the opportunity of watching a little quick swimming, was the absence of the welsher, who, through the careful police supervison, exercised on the Bombay and other Indian race-courses, seldom ventures to obtrude his obnoxious presence. Every credit is due to the stewards of the meeting, General W. F. Gatacre, Major Seton, Messrs. H. Craigie, J. L. Symons, and Cecil Gray, for the manner in which they looked to the comfort of visitors, and to the secretaries, Messrs. Tom LeMesurier and Pallonji Nusserwanji, for the way in which they carried out the arrangements in their joint departments. Some one, however, must be blamed for the scarcity of cards. Through some oversight there were no card-chokras, and the result was that the visitors and officials alike were placed in somewhat of a difficulty, and had in most cases to rely on the starting board for their information as to the entries. In fact, even the starter, Mr. J. W. Scott, like the rest of us, was wandering about in the intervals between the races trying to purchase a card. Every satisfaction, too, was given in their departments by Messrs. H. C. Burder and Cecil Gray, the judges, and by the stewards, Mr. T. M. Filgate and Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, who played a very ubiquitous part, by Captain W. C. Ross, who also acted as clerk of the course, and by Major C. J. Blomfield, and Mr. H. C. Burder. The following is the programme:—

1ST RACE.—"The Gaye Cup."—Rs. 1,200, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50; second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs 100, from the sweepstakes. For all Arabs. Weight: Weight for age reduced 7lbs. Penalties: Winners of Races—once, 3lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; four times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of the aggregate advertised value of Rs. 10,000, 1st. in addition. Allowances. Maidens, 1st May, 1895, 10lbs.; Maidens, 10lbs.; Galloways, 5lbs. Penalties accumulative. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban, 9st 6lbs, C. B. Mahomed ..	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 1lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 9st 1lbs, Robinson	3
Mr J H Bapty's g a h Avenger, 9st 10lbs, Gibbs	0

The betting was of very mild-character, but some fair business was done. Evens were given and taken freely against Martaban; 2 to 1 against Fakeer; 8 to 1 against Ladas; and 12 to 1 against Avenger. When the flag fell, the whole lot went off well together, Martaban, however, quickly went to the front with the Averger following, and Ladas well up to his girths. At the half-mile, Avenger dropped back, and Fakeer then made the running, coming up the straight, when an interesting race ensued, and Martaban won by a length.

2ND RACE.—The Cowasjee Jehanghir Purse."—Rs. 600, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50, For all Arab and Bombay Presidency Country-bred Galloways, Maidens 1st May, 1895. Weight: Weight for inches. Penalties: Winners—once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. extra. Special extra penalty for winning races of the advertised value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards—once, 5lbs.; twice or once of Rs. 2,000, 7lbs.; thrice of Rs. 1,000, twice of Rs. 2,000 or once of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the penalties on ordinary winner. Allowances. Maidens 1st May, 1895, 4lbs. Maidens 8lbs.; horses never won R. 500, 5lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance: R.C.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's and Aga Cocchick Shah's bl w h, Tantallon, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim	1
Surg-Major Armstrong's ch aus gold The Driller, 9st 9lbs, Owner	2
Mr Falconer's ch w gold Hercules, 9st 1lbs, Robinson	3

Betting: 7 to 4 on the Driller; 2 to 1 against Tantallon; and 7 to 1 against Hercules. The trio went off with a rush, and well together. In the first hundred yards, Tantallon came to the front, and still kept the lead for the first mile. Hercules made a very poor show, and on reaching the straight was well behind, a position which he maintained to the close of the race. Entering the straight, Tantallon and The Driller hugged the rails, and made a splendid neck-to-neck race, Tantallon winning by a short head.

ORDINARIES will be held at the Byculla Commission Stables to-day, Monday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

IT is announced that M. Clement Thomas, Governor of the French possessions in India, will be succeeded by M. Beauchamp, Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

THE Protected States of the Malay Peninsula having recently agreed to form a federation, Mr. Chamberlain has approved of the following appointments in this connection:—Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., to be Resident-General for the Federation; Mr. W.H. Treacher, C. M. G., to be British Resident in Perak; Mr. J.P. Rodger to be British Resident in

possible. He would in all probability be deposed from the chiefdom and be removed to a place of residence at some distance from Lake Nyassa, and the boy Chief, the real heir to the old Mponda, over whom the present man was nothing more than a Regent, would be probably recognised by the English Government as the Chief in Mponda's country with a Council of Regency chosen from among those headmen who have been loyal to the British Government, but Mponda's private property if surrendered to him to the keeping of the Commissioner would be secured to him. These were the terms which the Commissioner promised to submit to the Secretary of State for approval. Meantime Mponda was told that he must remain a close prisoner until the case had been submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

MTAKA PLACED IN AUTHORITY.

Simultaneously with the surrender of Mponda another Chief of considerable importance gave himself up. This was Mtaka who was a relation of Zarafi's and ruled under Zarafi all the country lying between Mount Mangoche and Lake Malombe.

For some time past there has been a growing dissidence of feeling between Mtaka and Zarafi, the former wishing for peace with the British, the latter resolved to fight out the quarrel to the bitter end. When Zarafi was completely defeated Mtaka decided to give himself up and obtained the best terms he could. He obtained recognition at the hands of H. M. Commissioner as Chief over the Mangoche country in Zarafi's stead, and was given permission to rebuild all his villages on the sites they formerly occupied in 1889. After the conclusion of this arrangement with Mtaka and the surrender of Mponda, the Commissioner left Fort Johnston to return to Zomba for ten days to transact some necessary business. We travelled overland from Fort Johnston to Zomba in three days, which is not bad going as it means an average 23 miles a day through a country blazing with sunshine, in the hottest month of the year. We had the satisfaction, as we travelled down the east coast of Malombe, to see Mtaka's people settling down peacefully under Mtaka and rebuilding their old villages.

The heat on the March was very trying, and the Commissioner was laid up for two or three days after arriving at Zomba.

OPENING OF THE NEW FREE CHURCH.

With an absence of ostentatious display, and with a reverent solemnity characteristic of the inward depth of Scotch religious feeling, the new Free Kirk, which has been built on the Waudby Road at a cost of some Rs. 65,000, was opened for public worship last evening. The extension of the building remains to be finished, as the tower is scaffolding on the tower shown, but the interior has been fully completed, and presents a very neat and comfortable appearance. The old church, which was situated in a noisy street near the Crawford Markets, and on the outskirts of an insalubrious part of the native town, was vacated by the congregation some months since, and in the meantime the services have been held in the John Connon School. The large congregation at the opening service, last evening, included a good sprinkling of adherents of other evangelical churches, who, in this way, expressed their sympathy and regard for the Presbyterian brethren. The first part of the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who chose as the Old Testament lessons the Psalm, "How amiable are Thy tabernacles," and a portion of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple, while the New Testament lesson was the second chapter of Ephesians. The anthem, "O send out Thy light and Thy Truth," was very effectively rendered by the choir. In the course of a very impressive sermon from John, 4 chap., 27 v., "God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in Truth," the Rev. R. M. Gray, the pastor, said that surely those words had a message for them on assembling for the first time as a congregation in that church. It was natural for them to ask at a time like that what the church exists for, and what purpose it is meant to accomplish, and it was desirable to answer the question so as to have before them some definite idea of their aims and objects. The first answer was that the church exists for the worship of God as made known to them in Jesus Christ, and this worship if it was to be in accordance with Christ's teaching must be spiritual. No mere ritual, however simple or however elaborate, was of any avail in worship unless they prostrated their spirits before the Divine spirit in true penitence and prayer. This worship was not dependent on forms, or place, or words, for wherever men bowed in reverent acknowledgement before the Eternal God—there was worship. It might be asked what then was the need of churches, such as that they were assembled in for the first time, and truly harm had been done by identifying ritual and worship, and it was partly because they did not wish to give countenance to any idea that God is in one place more than in another that they did not in any formal and sacramental sense consecrate their church. But while men could worship God in the secret recesses of the mind and in their own homes, it was natural and right that they should publicly express what they felt towards God. Moreover, there were things they could not realise alone, and one of the foremost of these was the consciousness of their unity and brotherhood which came to them in social worship. There must be something defective in a worship in which no room could be found for others, and there could be no doubt a great deal was lost by neglecting the apostolic injunction not to forsake the assembling of themselves together, and when they worshipped thus it was necessary to have some intelligible form of service. Their Presbyterian forms were characteristically simple and plain—by some they were held to be cold, by others base. Some of them desired more elaborate ritual, others would like to see more stirring of the feelings of the people. No doubt a great deal could be done in both directions, and they needed to make the forms they had as good as possible. The Scotch people were known the world over for their love of theology—it was one of the strongest features of their national character, and he trusted it would not suffer any decay. A Scotchman did not care greatly for effect, for colour, for excitement of a merely sentimental kind; he generally sought to serve God with the mind as well as with the heart, and consequently his worship is primarily a matter of religious thought directed towards God, finding utterance in prayer and praise. While there was much which might be improved in their services so that sense and mind and heart could be attuned to worship, yet they would lose much if this distinctive feature, this characteristic plainness, was in any great degree departed from. But worship would be as barren and lifeless, both through simple and through highly ritualistic forms, unless it was a worship in spirit and in truth. The preacher went on to point out that they could not fully realise the presence of God in their worship unless in all their ways they acknowledged Him, and were profoundly influenced in thought and action by the Unseen. Above all, he impressed upon them to ever keep in view the great fact that both worship and goodness in the higher sense were made possible to them only by Christ, and that it was to point men to Him for which that Church existed. The welfare of the congregation was to be gauged aright, not by wealth, not by numbers, but only by the extent to which God might see them bringing men unto Him through Christ. A collection was made at the close in aid of the building fund.

DEATH OF A STATUTORY CIVILIAN.

We regret to record the death of a very promising statutory Hindu civilian, Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, at Belgaum, on Wednesday last, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Born in June, 1852, he joined the Service in February, 1880, when he was appointed to officiate as a subordinate judge at Rajapur, in Ratnagiri. He was subsequently appointed a subordinate judge at Gadag, Dharwar, and held charge of the current duties of the District Judge's office till May, 1891. After leave, on medical certificate, Mr. Inamdar was in April, 1884, posted as a subordinate judge at Chikodi, and in or on at Saundatti, in Belgaum. In April, 1889, on the recommendation of Sir Raymond West, in the time of Lord Reay as Governor, Mr. Inamdar was selected to the Statutory Civil Service, and was promoted to the office of Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad under the new Civil Service rules Until June, 1891, he discharged the responsible duties of officiating Assistant and Joint Judge and Sessions Judge in that district. In June, 1893, Mr. Inamdar was transferred to Sholapur-Bijapur as officiating District Judge and Sessions Judge, in addition to the duties of his substantive post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate. Mr. Inamdar creditably acquitted himself in the discharge of those important duties till about six months ago, when he suffered from an attack of paralysis. In his death the Statutory Civil Service loses one of its brightest ornaments.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Hooghly defence manœuvres have been postponed.

Major J. H. Luttens, Royal Engineers, is detailed for duty in India.

The training of Native Army reservists at Agra begins on the 1st April.

Colonel T. Walker, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

Major J. H. Sewell, Norfolk Regiment, has been transferred to the 1st Battalion as Second-in-Command.

Surgeon-Colonel Carmichael, P. M. O., Presidency District, has proceeded to Cuttack on inspection duty.

The detachment for duty at Simla this year will be found from the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas and not from the 1-1st Gurkhas.

Surgeon-Major General Spencer Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, goes on furlough in the summer.

Captain W. A. Watson, C. I. Horse, on appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, has been posted to the Dalhousie Circle.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—Lieutenant H. O. S. Codogan, Welsh Fusiliers to be Station Staff Officer, Jhansi. 2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Captain R. H. Sanders, Unattached List, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 1-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenants W. C. French, from 2nd Battalion, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 3-5th Gurkhas.—Captain A. Venables, to be 2nd-in-Command.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Latest news from Kabul shows that Sardar Nasrullah Khan is still with the Amir, and it is not known when he will return to Kandahar to take up his post of Governor of that Province.

It was formally settled at Thursday's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council that the public offices shall close at Calcutta on March 28th and reopen at Simla on the 30th.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who is now on tour in the Chattisgarh Division, pays a flying visit to Calcutta at the end of the present week.

The Government of India have now under consideration General Booth's proposals for peasant settlements, and their decision regarding the general principles of the question may be looked for shortly.

Colonel Babington, commanding the 16th Lancers, will, we understand, succeed to the vacancy on the District Staff, when Major Smith-Dorrien, Assistant Adjutant-General at Umballa, rejoins his regiment in April.

The earthwork on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which will link up Sini, Midnapur and Cuttack with Calcutta, is being rapidly proceeded with, and platelaying will begin at the end of next rains. The preliminary operations for the bridging of the Rupnarain river have also been commenced.

It is officially announced that Mr. Alan Cadell will be appointed temporary Member of Council to hold charge of the Public Works Department between the time of Sir Charles Pritchard's departure and the arrival of Mr. Trevor at the beginning of May.

The railway programme in Burma for the ensuing season, besides the Mandalay-Kunlon line and the Myitkyina extension, includes the construction of a branch of the Mu Valley railway to the Chindwin river, and another branch to the Kabwet coal mines.

Another alarm of fire occurred at Simla, this time at the Telegraph office, on Wednesday last. The fire was promptly got under, but some damage has been done, chiefly by the water used in extinguishing it. Telegraphic communication with the plains was suspended for a time.

The Bengal Government have, we are glad to say, a scheme under consideration for improving communications in the Duars. Sir Alexander Mackenzie deserves full credit for having so promptly taken up this question, which, as has been shown in the press, is of real public importance.

Mr. Darrah, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, is going on leave from the middle of March, and will be succeeded by Mr. Percy Gray, at present Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki. The other headquarters district, Allahabad, will also be vacant shortly, as Mr. H. M. Bird, the Collector, is taking furlough. It will in all probability fall to Mr. R. H. Brereton, who is returning from leave in the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. E. F. Winter, Superintendent of the Dun, is going on leave shortly, and will be succeeded in that appointment by Mr. F. Giles, at present Deputy Commissioner of Almora. Mr. Giles is an officer of very senior standing comparatively, and of well-known ability and tact into the bargain; his appointment will be welcomed at Mussoorie as likely to bring order into the proceedings of the Municipal Board, which seem to have descended of late from business to bickering.

It is now practically decided that the Public Works Department will be accommodated during the coming Simla season in the Posta and Telegraph offices, while the major portion of Messrs. E. Clarke and Co.'s new building near the Post Office has also been secured for the purpose. Probably a house or two may also be needed, but it is anticipated that these will be found without any great difficulty.

Mr. T. R. Bell, Consulting Engineer to Government, who left Calcutta on the 14th instant, was to leave Delhi on the 18th and halt in Bombay till the 23rd. After inspecting the results of the recent floods at Wadia and Waltair, Mr. Bell reaches Cuttack on the 3rd of March, and sees the Mahanuddy bridges, and as at pre ent arranged, arrives at Rangoon on the 10th of March. After a visit to Mandalay he returns via Rangoon, and arrives at Calcutta on the 18th of March.

The two columns operating against the Sana Kachins were to separate on the 16th instant. The Myitkyina column returns direct to its headquarters. The Mogoung column proceeds by a circuitous route, visiting all villages in the neighbourhood against whom Government has a black mark and who have not already surrendered. The column will probably return to Mogoung by the 12th March.

Mr. J. G. Scott returns to Burma and duty in April next. When he arrived home his state of health was such as to cause his friends a good deal of anxiety, but a course of Carlsbad and leave seems to have quite restored him. Mr. Scott has not by any means, however, been idle at home, for besides having been on special duty at the Foreign Office in connexion with the Mekong settlement, he has found time to bring out a second edition of his book on *The Burman* which, as every one knows, is the standard work on the life and manners of that interesting and peculiar people.

The Public Works Secretariat may be able after all to find accommodation in Simla for the summer. An offer has been made to Government of the Charing Cross Hotel and some officers can be given rooms also in the Post Office and Telegraph buildings. No spare accommodation, however, is available in the big blocks of buildings wherein the Establishments at Army Headquarters, the Military, Home, Agricultural and Legislative Departments are placed. These are already crowded pretty well to their full capacity.

Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn has introduced an important change this year into his review of the annual reports on Hospitals and Dispensaries in India. Hitherto it has been the custom to deal separately with the reports of the various provinces, but this year they are treated collectively, and as the Surgeon-General observes, the experience of the whole of India is thus placed before medical officers in civil employment for information and guidance. The publication of the review has been delayed owing to the fact that the Surgeon-General found it impossible to arrive at any correct conclusions until he had become personally acquainted with the systems and local conditions in Madras and Bombay. The returns refer to 2,116 hospitals and dispensaries, no fewer than 1,508 of which are wholly supported by local funds. Of the remainder 205 are entirely supported by Government, and 403 are partly aided by Government. In Lower Bengal, a large proportion of the district hospitals and dispensaries are in charge of medical subordinates who are not Government officials, but are entertained by the local bodies, and over whom the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals exercises little or no control. These institutions are managed by the local bodies which support them, assisted by the non-medical officials of the district.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick held a rural durbar at his camp at Lyallpur on the 16th instant. In spite of short notice, men came in from all parts of the Colonisation, and altogether some 2,000 to 3,000 people collected at the camp to pay their respects to his Honour. These visitors were arranged in half circles at intervals down a central space in front of the camp, and chairs were placed at the top for his Honour and the officers with him. On the Lieutenant-Governor taking his seat, the *zaises* who have received capitalist grants of land, and the leading officials of the Colonisation office and of the Canal Department were presented. His Honour then walked round to where the people were seated, and spoke in a general way, first to yeomen grantees, or substantial zemindars, who have received grants of something over 100 acres; next to the lambardars, who have been appointed in new villages and then to the peasant settlers, who presented one or two petitions and also made verbal representations in regard to the water rate, which they were told would be taken into careful consideration. The settlers generally expressed themselves very thankful to the Government for all the Government had done for them, and said they were prosperous and happy, their main anxiety being to secure more lands for their friends and relations if possible. Finally his Honour walked round the large exterior circle, where there was a clamouring horde of those in quest of grants of land.

It is officially announced that Mr. Cadell will be appointed temporary Member of Council, to hold charge of the Public Works Department in the interval between Sir Charles Pritchard's departure on Saturday next and Mr. Trevor's arrival in the beginning of May.

A statement that the Viceroy will probably visit Kurnal and Saharanpur on his way to Simla is pure invention. The Ladies Bruce left Calcutta on Saturday for Kurnal, but nothing is yet settled regarding the Viceroy's tour, except perhaps that he will visit neither Kurnal nor Saharanpur.

The post of Additional Judge of the 24-Parganas rendered vacant by Mr. Haudleys appointment to act for Mr. Pratt at Alipur, will go to Mr. Geidt, now Judge at Bankura. Mr. Geidt will be succeeded by Mr. Geake, Collector of of Hughli, who will be relieved by Mr. John Lang. Mr. Duncan Cameron will act as Judge at Monsirpur when Mr. Mackie takes leave shortly.

The Madura-Paumben Railway Project is still in the air. The concession is held by Messrs. Wallace Brothers, but it only extends to July and if it is allowed to lapse, the South Indian Railway Company will make a strong bid for the line. A London correspondent writes:—"Had the guarantee of 4 per cent. rebate been maintained in the case of silver-raised capital long before this Messrs. Wallace would have been in the field with no doubt of success for their operation. But they are, it is thought, doubtful of the result with the reduced rebate. This is what is now delaying matters." It is understood that the Directors of the South Indian Railway have coupled with their proposals the establishment of improved means of communication between Paumben and Colombo by the agency of fast steamships.

The construction of the Mandalay-Salween Railway writes a contemporary is now proceeding quietly but steadily, ample funds having been placed at the disposal of Mr. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief. From Mandalay to the foot of the hills, a short section, there is no difficulty connected with the laying of the rails, but thereafter the climb up to the Shan plateau begins and it will probably take two years at least to reach Maymyo, the first town of any importance. The line has to rise between 3,000 and 4,000 feet of this section and as no short cuts with "rack" arrangements are to be taken, the work will be heavy and expensive. But with the gaining of the plateau the project will have advanced to a point that should make its completion comparatively easy, though various watersheds will have to be crossed and one deep gorge will have to be spanned between the 73rd and 74th miles. But there is a good deal of comparatively open country on the way to Thibaw and Lashio, and given abundant labour the rate of progress should be pretty rapid. The line, at places, will skirt the Myitnge, the Namma and other rivers, winding among the valleys and always keeping a north-easterly direction from its starting-point at Mandalay. From Lashio two routes present themselves, one to the north which would strike the Salween at the Kunlon Ferry itself, and the other and more southerly one which reaches the river near Tan-Tan. The latter has been selected as the better of the two, and the Salween will have its first railway-station at exactly the 224th mile from Mandalay. From that point to the ferry is some fifty miles, the river having a winding course and flowing from east to west for twenty miles. The alignment along this section will be on the right bank at the base of the hills, and if it is resolved to bridge the Salween a good site offers about two-thirds of the way to Kunlon. As to the commercial value of the new line, it has already been shown that the local traffic is likely to be conside able, and this is certain to develop in a few years. The through trade with Yunan by the existing caravan route is not large, and it is more than doubtful whether it is capable of any striking expansion; but one must remember that the railway can be pushed on another 150 miles towards Shuaning-fu at a reasonable outlay and what traffic is to be got will be swept in. In recently reviewing the whole question of tapping Yunan and Szechuen we point out that the French have far greater advantages on the Tonkin side than are offered from the Burma direction, as they can apparently reach Saumao by the Black River route; but we doubt if even they will reap any rich harvest. So long as the magnificent waterway of the Yang-Tse is open to steamers the people of Szechuen, and in some degree those of Yunan, will prefer the old trade routes which lead to the great river. The most dangerous rivals of the railway engineers are the boatmen of the Upper Yang-Tse and its affluents.

It is a pity, the *Pioneer* thinks, that a few owners objected to the use of the starting-machine in the short races at the Meerut meeting, for the C. T. C. Stewards must be guided to some extent in their decision as to its advantages by the experience gained up-country. The owners in question were, of course, well within their rights, but they would have been acting in the general interests of sport if they had waived their objections. It is all important to know how horses and ponies in India may be best driven, and if the machine has been drawn up behind the canvas barrier and finally let go as it disappears from their view. In Australia it has been proved beyond all question that the animals show no fear and the result is that a good start is always secured. Horses are much the same all the world over, and it is not likely that on Indian race-courses they will behave in some peculiar way which will interfere with the regular use of the starting-machine. Mr. Carandini unfortunately arrived so late in Calcutta that a fair trial of his apparatus could not be made, though it acted most successfully in the one race in which it was tried. Again at Lucknow similar satisfaction was given, and we had hoped that after these experiments the long races the machine would have been used at Meerut for shorter distances. But for the reasons alluded to only one race seems to have been started by the machine. The Umballa meeting has still to take place, and, perhaps, there owners will be more reasonable. The machine should be put up and ponies be given a chance of becoming accustomed to it. We are convinced that no difficulties at the start would then occur in the actual races, unless jockeys wilfully made trouble. As a matter of fact we believe that the great majority of them are anxious to see the machine introduced, and the presence of a couple of stewards at the starting-post would be sufficient to check tricks being played by this or that jockey among the small minority. At present the C. T. C. have not formally sanctioned the new method of starting, and it is asserted that their Rules must be changed before the change can be made. This point can easily be settled, if it is considered necessary, by a reference to the Stewards of the Jockey Club at home; and meanwhile if owners consent to the employment of the machine the cry of "objection" cannot be raised when a race is over. India cannot do better than follow the lead given by Australia, and next season should see every important course fitted with the apparatus which will effectually prevent false starts, and, what is worse very often, flying starts. Having said so much we must confidently leave the matter in the hands of the Calcutta Stewards.

The Chitral campaign according to the Allahabad paper served one good purpose in revealing the weak points not only in the mobilisation scheme, but in the system under which responsibility is distributed among the General Officers and the Staff when a war is in progress. The actual concentration of troops was splendidly managed, and the railway arrangements showed that regiments can be quickly transferred from their stations to the base whence their march begins. But trouble arose as the frontier was passed and the line of communications began to lengthen out. Supplies and ammunition had to be pushed onward at all costs, and thousands of transport animals were kept on the move. But it is one thing to send convoys steadily to the front and quite another to keep up a continuous service of supply. Attendants and animals have to be fed as much as the soldiers who do the actual fighting, and unless the staging system is adopted at the outset there will inevitably be a block at an early period. Then everyone will feel the pinch, combatants and non-combatants alike, and the mobility of the field force will suffer. The General Officer in supreme command will complain that he is being badly served; he may be forced to dispose his troops more with the idea of getting them fed than of operating against the enemy; while at the base there may be tons of supplies which cannot be sent forward because the transport has never returned. The necessity of having a senior officer in command of the line of communication from the first, whose duty shall in no way be connected with the handling of troops for actual fighting, has been clearly established. A brigadier who as to be on the alert against possible attack cannot possibly undertake the heavy work connected with the marshalling and forwarding of supplies: he is placed in an utterly false position and his staff is so small that they cannot be detailed for duty outside his own headquarters. He is probably situated in a position whence he can exercise no efficient control either at the base or the front, and his orders may be disregarded if they clash with those issued by his seniors in command. What, then, is wanted is that at the beginning of a campaign a General Officer with a small but competent staff should be formally placed in charge of the communications, reporting direct to the General Commanding and vested with authority sufficient to secure obedience to his orders along the line. His place, at the outset, would be at the base, and he would only move forward as the line grew longer and longer. He would have to receive all possible information as to intended movements, the occupation of permanent or temporary posts, the changes in distribution of the troops, and all details connected with the sending out of columns. His first aim would be to secure an uninterrupted flow of supplies and thereafter to see that the mobility of the Field Force was placed beyond all question. An officer who could gain these ends would be doing the best of service, even though he might not exercise command in action.

Mr. E. N. Baker, who is due back from furlough on April 1st, has been appointed Collector of Customs in Calcutta.

"Trilby" reached its 100th performance at the Haymarket on the 27th ultimo, when it was applauded to the echo by a crowded and enthusiastic house eager to celebrate its emancipation from the problem play. Apparently "Trilby" will run without difficulty through the entire season. The only change of importance to be noted in the cast since the opening night is the appearance of Mr. H. V. Esmond in the part of "Little Billee." The engagement of Miss Dorothea Baird to Mr. H. B. Irving, elder son of Sir Henry Irving, was recently announced. The former has leaped into fame at a bound, and the latter is steadily making his way to the front "on the boards," for which he forsook the Bar, to which he was called in 1893, we believe.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. P. J. Fenyes, M. D., Bengal Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Shaharanpur, has permission to retire on the 3rd May, 1896.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING WITH TURKEY.

Further evidence has been published in support of the statement that Russia has come to an understanding with Turkey. According to a long telegram to the "St. James's Gazette" from Washington, it would appear that when the American Government a few weeks ago were considering the advisability of making a naval demonstration against Turkey in regard to the Armenian massacres, which had involved injury to American missions and American citizens, the Russian Minister at Washington informed Mr. Olney that his Government were convinced there was no necessity for a demonstration, as the negotiations being carried on by them would bring about the restoration of order. Turkey the Russian Ambassador added, would pay any indemnity demanded by the United States. Some days later, it is stated, definite pledges were given by Turkey, in regard to an indemnity, and that the Porte also granted exequaturs to the American Consuls at Van and Kharput. The indemnity demanded by the United States is said to amount to 100,000dol. for the burning and pillaging of American mission buildings at Marash and Kharput. Firmans for the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed were, it is understood also applied for. France has also claimed an indemnity. In view of this Russo-Turkish understanding it is expected that Russian warship will soon be granted the passage of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan will present Russia with one of islands of the Archipelago, or a harbour on the coast of Asia Minor. The "Times" Odessa correspondent telegraphed, on Feb. 2, that a new Russian naval transport company has been, at the direction of a Russian Admiral, will begin trading in the Black Sea this year, and its operations will be extended to foreign waters as soon as its fleet is large enough. Seven steamers are being ordered from England and are to be so constructed that they may be used as transports or armed cruisers in time of war. By this means the Governm nt is acquiring a powerful fleet of cruisers in these waters." According to a correspondent of the "Daily News" the belief is current in naval circles in Sebastopol that Prince Lobanoff hopes to obtain a free passage through the Thracian Straits for the Russians fleet, whilst by an agreement with Turkey the Euxine will remain a mare clausum to the squadrons of the other great Powers.

If the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is correctly informed, Russia is taking steps to suppress the revolutionary movement in Armenia and to guarantee the future government of the country by concentrating troops on the frontier. If this be true, it probably means a Russian occupation of Armenia in the spring.

SIR P. CURRIE AND THE SULTAN.

The "Daily News" has received a telegram from Sir Philip Currie who desires to correct the statement that he was kept waiting for nearly an hour when presenting the Queen's letter to the Sultan, which was not the case. Sir Philip writes the Ambassador "with the courtesy invariably shown by his Imperial Majesty to foreign representatives."

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE ARMENIAN BLUE-BOOK.

The Berlin journals comment on the Armenian Blue-book just issued in London as a proof of the untrustworthiness of the charges made against Turkey, and exult over what they describe as the disgraceful defeat of British policy in Constantinople.

LORD SALISBURY AND HIS CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

Much attention has been devoted in all the European capitals to Lord Salisbury's speech on January 31. From Constantinople it is reported that the Sultan has telegraphed his great and special approval to Lord Salisbury's speech, while the general manner in which had been heard along the earlier portions of the route. The procession paused whilst sixteen men of the Scots Guards were marched to the front, and hoisted the heavy coffin with some difficulty upon there shoulders. This done, all the Princess and others in the procession saluted, whilst the clergy and choir led the way from the lych gate to the interior of the church, followed by the coffin and then by the Royal mourners. Being but dimly lighted through the windows, the church had to be further illuminated by candles in the nave and transepts, as well as on the communion table. Wreaths and crosses were hung round the walls of all parts of the building, and their scent pervaded the whole edifice. The coffin, carpeted in crimson felt, Abier, draped with the Union Jack, stood by the side of the chancel.

THE SERVICE.

When the Queen and Princess arrived all the persons present rose to their feet, and remained standing till the conclusion of the ceremony. Five minutes afterwards the solemn strains of the funeral march were heard outside, and soon the surpliced choir entered from the porch singing the opening sentences of the funeral service to Croft's setting. The Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and the Rector of Whippingham followed, and then the Lord Chamberlain, wand in hand, who ushered in the soldiers who carried the coffin on their shoulders. It was borne slowly up the aisle, and laid on two trestles in front of the communion table.

After the Psalm, read by the Bishop, the choir, who had ascended to the loft, sang, unaccompanied, to Sullivan's music, the hymn beginning "Brother, thou art gone before us," the Rector of Sandringham continued the service. The anthem was from the Liturgy of St Chrysostom, and began with the words—

"Give rest of Christ to Thy servant, with Thy saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting."

It was sung to Russian music—a most impressive composition. Before the benediction there came a hymn, with which the organ was for the first time heard.

Sleep thy last sleep
Free from care and sorrow;
Rest on the steep
Till the eternal morrow;
Though dark waters roll
Over the silent river,
Thy fainting soul
Jesus can deliver.

The benediction itself was ended with Stainer's sevenfold "Amen."

At the conclusion of the service, a large proportion of those who had watched the arrival of the procession waited sympathetically to witness the departure of the widowed Princess, and the other Royal mourners.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

The coffin was then lifted from the trestles and removed to a small but most beautiful mortuary chapel to the left of the chancel. There it was laid on a slab of Bath stone, and round it will in due time be built a suitable mounting. Above it hung the King of Portugal's wreath, a huge arrangement of violets with a coronet of white lilies and orchids attached to it. Close to it hung King Humbert's crown of white lilies and violets immediately over it was suspended the Queen's wreath of black berried bay, and the Duchess of Connaught's wreath of white and red camellias. Princess Beatrice's wreath remained on the coffin. The service being ended, the three volleys with which it commenced was again fired before it is left were heard from the troops outside, and then the mourners proceeded in a long and slowly-moving train to pass in and out of the mortuary chapel before they left the building. The troops returned to Cowes, and took boat for the mainland, and soon the neighbourhood had resumed its wonted calm.

Simultaneously with the funeral of Prince Henry at Whippingham, a memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey. A memorial service was also held in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

On Jan. 31 Sir Redvers H. Buller, V.C., Adjutant-General to the Forces, presented the prizes at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, as the result of the examinations held in London and at Netley. Surg.-Major-Gen. C. H. Giraud presided, and there was a large attendance of officers. In his address Sir Redvers Buller said that a correspondence had been proceeding in some of the newspapers in which various methods were discussed, though some were extremely undefined, by which the Medical Staff Department could combine with the ordinary department of the Army. For himself, he believed that no class of men were more universally looked up to by the men among whom they lived than good doctors, and according to the manner in which they followed their profession so would they be respected.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of surgeons on probation of the Medical Staff of the British-Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School.

The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the table which follows:—

	Combined Marks.		Combined Marks.
*1 Breton, F S	5311	6 Waring, A H	4192
2 Statham, J C B	4408	7 Hooper, A W	4120
3 Cooper, R M C H	4398	8 Ward, W A	4104
4 Hayes, E O	4222	9 Forrest, E G	3876
5 Probyn, P J	4214		

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

	Combined Marks		Combined Marks.
†1 Cochrane, A W R	5339	10 Dawes, C D	4219
2 Clemesha, W W	5339	11 Perry, E L	4193
‡3 Batchia, C R	4991	12 Pinchard, M B	4189
4 Hayes, J C	4913	13 Nimbkar, C B	4175
5 Wilson, R P	4703	14 Harrison, C B	4173
6 Lindesay, V E H	4670	15 Payne, E L F	4093
†7 Robertson, A G	4610	16 Lalor, P O G	4010
8 Rainier, N R J	4130	17 Symons, T H	4025
9 Kukday, K V	4427	18 Rose, E R	3913

* Gained the Martin Memorial Medal and the Parke's Memorial Medal.

† Gained the 2nd Montefiore Prize.

‡ Gained the Herbert Prize of £50, the 1st Montefiore Prize of 20 guineas, the Prize in Pathology presented by Surg.-Maj.-Gen Hooper, I.M.S., and the de Chaumont Prize in Hygiene.

§ Gained the Maclean prize for Clinical and Ward Work.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The West Yorkshire Regiment, with King Prempeh and the other Ashanti prisoners, arrived, on Feb. 4, at Cape Coast Castle. The prisoners were immediately taken on board a steamer for conveyance to Elmina, and it is thought possible that they will be sent to Sierra Leone. It is stated that when the Racoon was reached and boarded, the Ashanti chief was lost in wonder.

ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS BY SIR F. SCOTT.

The men of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, on Feb. 5, paraded at Cape Coast Castle before the Commander-in-Chief, who (says a Reuter's correspondent) addressed them as follows:—

Col. Price, officers and men of the West Yorkshire Regiment, I am glad to welcome you back at the end of this expedition. You have proved yourselves a fine body, and I have had more than one occasion to notice the steadiness of your marching, and the celerity of your movements. I consider the success of the expedition to be due to the fact that moving in three columns in different directions we completely paralysed the enemy, so that they could not have made any prolonged resistance, and a fight would have amounted to slaughter. The chief feature of the expedition is that all has been done without bloodshed. Many of you are doubtless disappointed that there has been no fighting, but you must remember that fighting is not always necessary. I am glad for that reason alone, as otherwise there would to-day have been many missing faces. Your work has been most thorough, and if there has been no fighting you have at least undergone the same hardships. I hope that, although no medal will be awarded some recognition of your services will be conferred upon you. I shall have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of Lord Wolseley the excellent state of the battalion.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The remains of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg were on Wednesday (Feb. 5) interred at Whippingham near Osborne with all the ceremonial of a military funeral and many demonstrations of popular sympathy and mourning. It is many years since the obsequies of a Royal personage—in England, at least—have been conducted with more splendour or greater pomp. To some extent the chapter of accidents helped to produce this result. He had died in the service of his adopted country. He was far from our shores at the time, and the home-bringing of his remains found our Government in the midst of vast preparations for national defence. That this martial fervour influenced the subsequent arrangements cannot be doubted. Prince Leopold died abroad, and was conveyed to Windsor for interment. The Duke of Clarence had in the same way to be removed across country from Sandringham. Yet, though both ceremonials were effective, they lacked several of the grandest features in the latest display.

By half-past twelve the Royal personages and the military and naval officers, in uniforms, had all collected within the approach to the pier and around the gun carriage, the waving plumes, helmets, and naval uniforms making a picturesque combination of colour. In a few minutes more the Queen's carriage, preceded by an outrider, swept round the corner into High Street and thence to the Trinity Pier, her Majesty's carriage being the only vehicle permitted there. With the Queen were the Princess Beatrice and two of her children, the whole party being in deep mourning. As soon as her Majesty had arrived a picked body of flag-jacked peace died to convey the coffin of Prince Henry up the covered way to the gun carriage. The lid was hidden beneath a flowing Union Jack, on which were deposited the jewelry worn by the late Prince as an officer of Volunteers, and the star and ribbon, the Order of the Garter.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

All being ready, the funeral procession was formed. First came the military and mounted police, next an escort of the Isle of Wight Rifles, and then the carrying party of the Scots Guards. Immediately following was the gun-carriage with the coffin, flanked on each side, by the pall-bearers. Prince Henry's charger was led by Richar, the Prince's valet, who came over with him from Germany, whilst beside the horse there walked Butcher, the Prince's valet, who was with his Royal Highness when he died. Then came the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the various other Royal personages, who acted as chief mourners, all of them being on foot.

The representatives of Royal personages succeeded the chief mourners, and then came her Majesty's carriage, in which sat the Queen and Princess Beatrice leaning slightly back, could be plainly seen, and though looking well in health, she appeared very sad and distressed. By her Majesty's side sat Princess Beatrice, and the two younger Battenberg children being with them.

The firing of minute guns from the Squadron, accompanied by the tolling of the village bells, was succeeded by the "Lead Me" played by the Guards Marine band, and accompanied by the roll of muffled drums. Crowds of spectators lined the route. The windows of every house were occupied, and all heads were bared as the stately pageant passed into York Avenue on its way to Whippingham Church.

AT THE CHURCH.

Soon after twelve o'clock the carriages provided for special guests began to arrive at the church, and there was a constant stream of them for about an hour. Punctually at two o'clock the funeral cortege arrived. As it neared the church the bands played a funeral march, and the solemn strains of the music which had been heard along the earlier portions of the route. The procession paused whilst sixteen men of the Scots Guards were marched to the front, and hoisted the heavy coffin with some difficulty upon there shoulders. This done, all the Princess and others in the procession saluted, whilst the clergy and choir led the way from the lych gate to the interior of the church, followed by the coffin and then by the Royal mourners. Being but dimly lighted through the windows, the church had to be further illuminated by candles in the nave and transepts, as well as on the communion table. Wreaths and crosses were hung round the walls of all parts of the building, and their scent pervaded the whole edifice. The coffin, carpeted in crimson felt, Abier, draped with the Union Jack, stood by the side of the chancel.

THE SERVICE.

When the Queen and Princess arrived all the persons present rose to their feet, and remained standing till the conclusion of the ceremony. Five minutes afterwards the solemn strains of the funeral march were heard outside, and soon the surpliced choir entered from the porch singing the opening sentences of the funeral service to Croft's setting. The Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and the Rector of Whippingham followed, and then the Lord Chamberlain, wand in hand, who ushered in the soldiers who carried the coffin on their shoulders. It was borne slowly up the aisle, and laid on two trestles in front of the communion table.

After the Psalm, read by the Bishop, the choir, who had ascended to the loft, sang, unaccompanied, to Sullivan's music, the hymn beginning "Brother, thou art gone before us," the Rector of Sandringham continued the service. The anthem was from the Liturgy of St Chrysostom, and began with the words—

"Give rest of Christ to

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE bill approving the Pekin Convention of June 1895, between France and China was, on Feb. 3 unanimously adopted by the French Chamber. M. Ribert, in his report on the Franco-Chinese Treaty, praises the numbers of M. Pavie's Mission, and declares that the present Convention completely assures the rights of France along the northern frontier between the Red River and the Mekong. He shows that while in 1889 the value of the trade between China and Tonking was only nine hundred thousand francs, in 1894 it had reached the total of eleven million francs. The report details the efforts made by rival nations—notably, Great Britain and Germany—to open up China for the extension of their influence. The "Times" Paris correspondent cites some instances from the French Press of the persistency with which the Mekong Convention is being regarded as practically an arrangement for the division of the Siamese provinces out side the Menam Valley between France and Great Britain.

The "Revue des Mondes" leads the van of serious commentators who conclude that the French designs upon Siam are sufficiently guaranteed by this treaty and that Battambang and Angkor may henceforth be considered as restored to Cambodia and therefore to Siam. And this week's "Illustration" publishes a curious map, in which not merely these provinces but even Khorat is included in the "territories" detached from the kingdom of Siam to the profit of France. . . . Not content with the phrase invented in England to describe the new inviolable Siam "an Asiatic Belgium," the "Illustration" calls this Siam "an Asiatic Poland." The newspaper ignores all Lord Salisbury's protests as to the interpretation put upon the agreement, and say quite boldly, "apart from the euphemisms in use in diplomatic language, it is evident that between the lines of the text we must read 'all that is taken away from Siam on the west and south is England's; all that is taken from it on the East belongs to France.'" Is anything taken from Siam on the west and south or on the east? Lord Salisbury says "No." A.1 French comment says "Yes." M. Berthelot's letter does not say "Yes" or "No." The "Illustration" would seem, moreover, towards the end of its article, to realise that the integrity of Siam is, after all, more satisfactorily guaranteed by the agreement of Jan. 15 than its previous discussion of it implies.

In the opinion of the "Globe," had the money wasted on the railway which now runs half way from Bangkok to Khorat been spent on a line running north through the rich Menam Valley, there could be little question about its utility and profitableness. "The Siamese might advantageously consider, therefore, whether it would not do well to transfer the rails, plant, and rolling stock from the abandoned Khorat line to the Menam valley, and make use of them for the construction of a direct northern railway to tap the trade from Yunnan on the Mekong."

THE BAGPIPE A "DUDEL-SACK."

SCARCELY has the excitement over the Venezuelan affair cooled down when the news comes of another deliberate insult to Britain, and in this instance, particularly to Scotland. An American jury at Milwaukee has declared that the Scottish bagpipe is "not" a musical instrument, and that its proper name is the "Dudel-sack!" The case arose in this way. An enthusiastic Scot was favouring the Milwaukee citizens with a performance on the national instrument, when an American horse, on hearing the sound of the pipes, straightway reared up on end, fell down, and died. The owner straightway sued the performer for the price of the unmusical beast. The defence was, "The horse was guilty of contributory negligence in permitting its nerves to go off at a tangent at a musical sound." The horse owner denied that the bagpipe was capable of producing music, and the jury actually sustained him. But, worst of all, the jury, which contained several Germans, insisted upon calling the bagpipe a "dudel-sack." Scotsmen have heard many opprobrious epithets hurled at the great Highland bag-pipe, but never before was it called a "dudel sack." This called for a protest, and the protest came. From all parts of the United States indignant dissents from the finding of the Milwaukee jury have arisen from insulted Scots. Other nationalities have replied, and the controversy has waxed so warm that the Monroe Doctrine is simply nowhere. One authority declares that the mere fact that Scotsmen use the word "music" in regard to the sounds emitted by the "dudel-sack" simply proves that they have no intelligent conception of what music is! The sounds of the dudel-sack "are merely "ridiculous cacophony," and it itself a mediæval instrument of torture! Patriotic Highlanders point to the many glorious victories achieved to the strains of the pipes, and are met with the retort that the enemy had only two courses open—either to flee or to remain and lose all desire for life. The "dudel-sack," we are told, rouses barbarians to frenzy and fills them with a burning desire for universal murder. Then, again, when confronted with its capabilities for social enjoyment and dancing purposes, the insulting Yankee admits it will make a Highlander dance, but so will a red-hot stove if he sits on it in his national costume! One good purpose is admitted if once served—that it made the English run at Bannockburn, but as one gentleman says, that is not to be wondered at, as it is "a h—it of a noise!" Such are the insults hurled at the Scottish national music, and though Venezuela and Cleveland's threats may in time be forgot, the "dudel-sack" incident will rankle in the brains of all patriotic Scots for ages to come.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH UNDERSTANDING.

WHAT RUSSIA SEEKS.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" returns to-day to the Russo-Turkish understanding. "It should be clearly understood," he writes, "that no written compact as yet exists between Russia and Turkey, though their relations are such that if new circumstances dictated closer ties the way would be well prepared for them. The present unwritten compact has been brought about by mutual adoption of the course which either party finds most acceptable to the other, and consequently most productive of good results for itself.

"Report says that a few days ago the Russian First Dragoman, who frequents the Palace daily, sketched a memorandum defining terms of a Russo-Turkish "entente." The paper, according to the story, was shown to the Sultan, who, exhibiting some displeasure, said that between such friends as himself and the Czar written engagements were superfluous."

The "Daily News" correspondent says "it is certain that a very cordial understanding exists between the Russian Embassy and the Porte, and that the Sultan is disposed to regard the Russians as his best friends, and even as a possible buttress against the rest of Europe.

"The real object of Russia's diplomacy is," he is convinced, "to foster this impression, with the view, when it suits her purpose, of obtaining the Sultan's consent, if not his direct invitation, that Russia should occupy some portion of Asia Minor.

"Probably the only important difficulty in the matter is the extent of the territory to be occupied. The six vilayets which it has been suggested Russia should occupy for ten years do not suffice, inasmuch as they are ruined for twenty-five years to come, and could give no material benefit, while entailing enormous expense upon the Czar's Government. Moreover, such occupation would not give Russia either a port in the Mediterranean or the key of the Dardanelles."

FOUND IN COLLECTION BOXES.

"THE world is more charitable than many people are disposed to think," said the secretary of a large London hospital to a writer in "Cassell's Saturday Journal." "We sometimes have queer proofs of this in our collecting boxes. In addition to the money and the buttons, for we find a great number of the latter, we get many other things, some of which prove of value. Old coins, certificates of shares in various companies, a thin silver chain, and a pair of small gold earrings may be taken as samples of the miscellaneous contributions. A box from the East-end district contained a very pathetic offering. It was a tiny silver locket, which had evidently suffered rough usage in being forced into the box. Accompanying it was a scrap of dirty paper, on which was scrawled, in a child's handwriting, 'I gives mi lokit ort I 'ave for gettin' muther wel.' A curious way of giving was that of a man who placed an I O U for five pounds in the box. The name and address of the donor were given, and on being communicated with, he forwarded the amount by return of post, but gave no explanation of his eccentricity. Perhaps the most singular, and certainly the most profitable find, was a properly signed and attested will, written on a half-sheet of notepaper and doubled up. It proved to be that of an old gentleman who had, some time before, been a patient in hospital, and he took this means of showing his gratitude for the treatment he received. Inquiries were instituted, and the testator was found to have died. He had no relatives, and as no will could be found at the time of death, the property, which was over one thousand pounds in value, had been put in Chancery. The finding of the will, however, put matters right, and the hospital benefited by the old man's generosity."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 22.

10 p.m.	73·6

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	78·8
6 p.m.	79·2

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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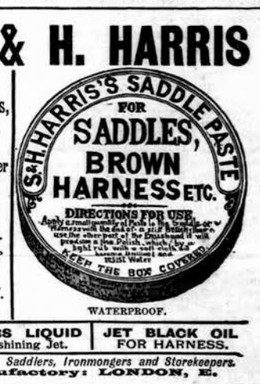

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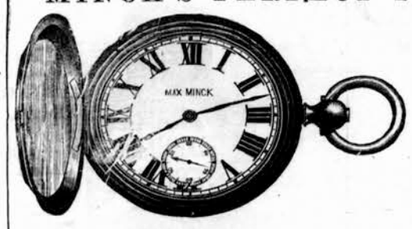

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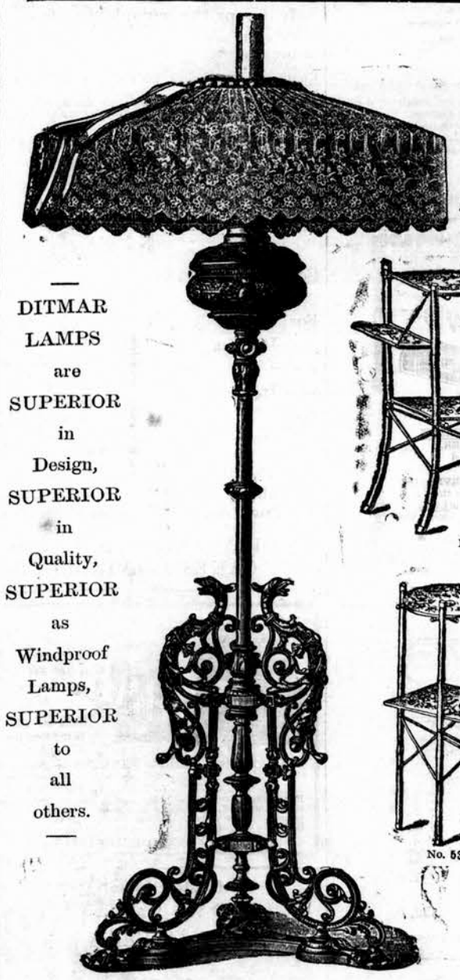

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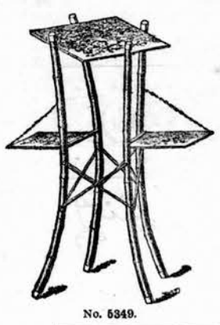

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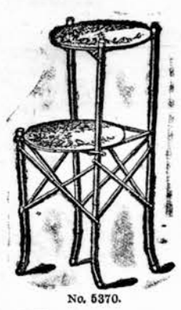

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